In Cycles, Motor Cycles and Accessories before you place your orders elsewhere consult
WELLINGTON
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dealers in quality goods at right prices.
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The Bombay Chronicle

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CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
Gives you value for money.
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VOL. III. NO. 173 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
S. N. COMPANY.
MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.
CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SUNDAY. July				
25th ,,	Caledonia	8000	.....	..
31st August	Soudan	6000	Mongolia	10000
8th ,,	Khiva	9000	..	..
14th ,,	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
22nd ,,	Kashmir	9000	..	..
29th ,,	Salsette	6000	Persia	8060
6th Sept.	Mooltan	10000	..	..
12th ,,	Salsette	6000	Morea	11000
19th ,,	Kaisar I Hind	11500	..	..
26th ,,	Maloja	12501	..	..
3rd Oct.	Egypt	8000	..	..
10th ,,	Salsette	6000	Arabia	8000
17th ,,	Karmala	9000	..	..
24th ,,	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
31st ,,	Caledonia	8000	..	..

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to:—

A. H. FROOM.
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
Kiyo Maru	T. Sasaki	3345	15th July	23rd July
Ryo Maru	T. Nakamoto	3328	27th July	9th August
Shinyo Maru	T. Terada	3784	12th Aug.	24th Aug.

For Freight apply to:—

E. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28, *CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,*
BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a susbcriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

FREE! FREE!! FREE!!!
Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Dass's
HEALTH LITERATURE.
The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:—
THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY,
80/2, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)
SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Class	Tons.	Leave Karachi about	Leave Bombay about
City of Norwich	B	6382	27th July	
* Anatolia	B	3847	31st July	

* This steamer is not fitted with wireless telegraphy.

FARES.	1st. class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd. class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	833	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,038	480	720
Liverpool	600	900	450	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	942	..	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelmen without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees Hospital Nurses. Missionaries, Tea, Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Steywardess.

A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE.
DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.
TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London, E.C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

Post Box 151.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "VARELA," 4,645 tons on Monday, 26th July, calling at Karachi, Gwadur Muscat. Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Lnga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.
24th July 1915.

F. CORNAGLIA
BOMBAY & POONA.
SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.
Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments.
ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.
F. CORNAGLIA
Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.
83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY
and
Arsenal Road, POONA.
Telegrams; CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 428

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E.C.
Branches at Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called-up Capital £600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £900,000
Reserve Fund £55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
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BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNT opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loan and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan).
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 19,600,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Changchun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Darien (Dalney)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Pengtien (Mukden)	Tiehling
Hong-Kong	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tokyo
Kobe	New York	Tsingtau
Los Angles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 267.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight. 18

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave Bombay, about.
S. S. "Olympia"	5,124	Alex Andrew	27th July 1915.
S.S. Scindia	5106	Capt Erskine	21st Aug. 1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	867
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd.
(SCOTLAND)
B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMP OILS	B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:
SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street.
P. O. Box 203 *Telephone Nos.* 102 & 1439

WHEN IS A WATCH CHEAP?

The movement of the watch that will give trustworthy service for a life-time is the watch that is cheap in the economic sense. Here value and price coincide in meaning because value is realised in price and price becomes the measure of value.

So-called cheap watches, flashily cased, containing highly polished movements with an ostentatious display of jewels (?) of indifferent character, and to sell at cut prices are dear at any price. Watches of this character soon need replacing, becoming thereby a recurring drain on one's resources.

It is economy to spend Rs. 50 on one watch that will give you of its best for 15 to 20 years: but it is not economy to spend Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 at about Rs. 10 per year on 15 to 20 or may be 30 common Watches for the same period.

WALTHAM WATCHES

sell at a fair price and those offered by us under our name-guarantee with the addition of the WALTHAM name can be depended upon as watches which will last a life-time.

The following watches of the WALTHAM manufacture are now offered by us:

WALTHAM POCKET WATCH

High Grade Jewelled lever movemnet fitted with compensated balance and brequet hairspring, folding into one piece, dust-proof case with screw bezel.

Nickel Rs. 35. Silver Rs. 45.

WALTHAM WRIST WATCH

High Grade Jewelled lever movement fitted with compensated balance and brequet hairspring in double domed and flush fitting case with hinged lugs and one piece strap.

Silver Rs. 47-8.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.
JEWELLERS & WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

RELIABLE BOOTS FOR MONSOON WEAR.

Black Rs. 16-8 } Nett.
Tan ,, 17-8 }

In spite of the enormous increase in the price of all English leathers we are able, owing to our holding large stocks at the outbreak of war, to offer these Boots at the exceptionally low price quoted.

This is a Boot that we can thoroughly recommend.

Badham, Pile & Co. Ltd
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.
Telephone No. 2728.

BY APPOINTMENT.
GENERAL
ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)
Assets Exceed.....Rs. 3,75,00,000
Claims Paid.....Rs. 10,50,00,000
ESTABLISHED 1838.

Special Policies and Low Quotations for—

FIRE	& SICKNESS
BURGLARY	FIDELITY GUARANTEE
MOTOR CAR	PLATE GLASS
MOTOR CYCLE	LIFT & HOIST
BICYCLE	DRIVING
LIVE STOCK	ACCIDENTS
ACCIDENT	

INSURANCES.

For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—
INDIAN BRANCH:—
25-14, Church Gate St. BOMBAY.
(P. O. Box 112)
Manager for India.—G. M. ROSE.

THE MOTOR UNION
INSURANCE Co., Ld.,
(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)
WHICH WAS
Founded by Motorists for Motorists
OFFERS
Special Comprehensive Policy

Some special features are:

- No Limit to Number of Claims in year.
- Prompt and Liberal Settlement of Claims.
- Complete Cover and Absolute security.
- Moderate Premium and Equitable Treatment.

Prospectus and rates on application to—

E. F. HALLIWELL.
General Agent,
"BIBLE HOUSE," 166, Hornby Road,
FORT, BOMBAY.
Telephone: 2551, Tel. Address: "Baltic."

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Rs. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is repaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

HUPMOBILE—The Motor Car which invites instant admiration, with self-starter and complete equipment. Rs. 4,750. Arrange a trial with the Sole Agents.

BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.,
Elphinstone Circle and
531—4. Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

M.A., LL.B., can spare time to read Law with LL.B. students. Apply to Box No. 463, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1329

TO CIGARETTE and TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS—A gentleman with many years experience abroad is open to take entire management. Write to Akmal, Motor Bldg., Sandhurst Road, Bombay. 1316

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities Best Examination results. 20, Esplanade Road. 839

D. C. BOTTLEWALLA, Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
46, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons. 1276

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND , CO., LTD. Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes, Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas, Laldas, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. 535

WANTED.

WANTED a SALESMAN for Mill and Gin Stores for Bombay Office. Must be influential and with good experience of the lines. Salary according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials to AMBALAL SARABHAI, Import Dept., Ahmedabad. 1241

WANTED second hand LANCASHIRE BOILERS, 30x7x150 — 24x6½x140 — and 20x6x125 high pressure and compound engines 60 to 200 I. H. P., also Cotton press making whole plant or parts. Write to
C. M. HIRAKHANWALLA,
1205 Jalra.

WANTED TRAVELLING INSPECTOR OF ACCOUNTS. Pay Rs. 120—10—200. Daily allowance under the Company's rules Rs. 2-8 a day. No applications will be considered except from men who have had thorough experience of or training in Station accounts.—Applications stating age and previous experience, with copies of testimonials, will be received by The AUDITOR. Burma Railways, Rangoon, up to the 5th August 1915. 415

WANTED a thoroughly qualified GENERAL MANAGER for the Bank of Upper India, Limited; must have had Indian experience. Applications stating salary required, togetherr with testimonials, should be forwarded under sealed cover to THE CHAIRMAN, Board of Directors, Head Office, Meerut, U.P., not later than Oct. 1st, 1915, from whom all particulars as to terms and conditions of service may be obtained 421

WANTED immediately a B Sc., strong in Mathematics, for the post of 2nd MASTER, Maharajah's High School, Karauli. Salary Rs. 60 per mensem to start with. Successful candidate will be required to stick to his post for two years. Apply with testimonials before 30th July, 1915, to:—
HARNAM DAS, Rao Bahadur
Chief Member, State Council,
420 Karauli, Rajputana.

WANTED—A CHIEF OFFICER and ENGINEER for the Shikarpur (Sind) Municipality Pay Rs. 400-50-500 Horse allowance Rs. 25 Rs. 2,000 Security required.
Engineering qualifications indispensable and a Graduate preferred. Applications stating age and experience obtained with certificates of degrees and testimonials will be received by the Vice President upto 1st August 1915.
The appointment will be subject to the approval of the Commissioner in Sind.
(Sd.) H. MONTGOMERY,
President,
1162 Shikarpur Municipality.

WANTED.

WANTED a SMART CANVASSER. Apply any morning before 10 (Standard Time), M. Z. AKMAL, Motor Building, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. 1317

WANTED EMPLOYMENT as a MOTOR CAR DRIVER by a competent Pathan. Good references. Apply "PATHAN" care of this paper. 800

WANTED Gentlemen to BOARD and LODGE on reasonable terms or to send for GOOD OUTSIDE MEALS. Apply to MRS. PETERS, 7, "Alexandra Terrace," near Victoria Gardens, Byculla. 1327

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT by an accountant and cashier of long experience, on moderate salary. Please write to Box No. 459, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1322

WANTED to rent from October or later on or near Hughes Road in one building two large or four small flats. Apply to Box No. 456, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1291

WANTED EMPLOYMENT by a Hindu youth, knowing accounts and typewriting. Best testimonials. Apply to Box No. 462, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1328

WANTED MUSICIANS for the Baroda State Band. Three 1st Violins, One Cello and One Double Bass. (Only good musicians need apply.) M. FREDILIS, Director of Music, Baroda. 414

WANTED—A good CAPTAIN to take charge of a steamship, apply sharp with testimonials to Messrs. R. E. Collin and Co., 7—10, Elphinstone Circle, Fort. 1294

WANTED—By French family decent European tenants for nice airy double and single rooms with Board E.L.F. lift, very moderate. Apply to MADAME FALLOFIELD, Clarke House, Wodehouse Road. 402

WANTED a first class MECHANICAL ENGINEER for Tubier Cotton Press Debai District Bulandshohor U. P. from 1st August 1915. Job permanent for a qualified and reliable man. Apply sharp with testimonials to Messrs. Kishenlal and Sons, Rampur State, Rohilkhand. 1280

WANTED a good MECHANICAL ENGINEER for an Oil Refinery. Must be an experienced draughtsman and capable all-round man. Reply giving full details of experience, age, terms expected, etc., to "X Y Z," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1249

WANTED second-hand spare parts for 52in. Looms as Loom Top, Cross Rail, Breast Beam, Back Bearer, Swing Rail, Stop Rod, about 30 each, Blackburn manufactured preferred. Apply sharp to Box No. 460, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1324

WANTED— a GRADUATE as HEAD MASTER with Science or Persian as Voluntary subjects on Pay Rs. 75 rising to Rs. 100 with further prospects for the English School, Viramgam. Apply with testimonials to the PRESIDENT, VIRAMGAM, MUNICIPALITY, before 15th August, 1915. 1320

WANTED for the Jhalawar State.—An experienced Veterinary Doctor, pay according to qualifications.—Apply stating terms, with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) to The FOREIGN MEMBER, Jhalawar State Council. Jhalrapatana, not later than the 31st July 1915. 501

WANTED EUROPEAN ASSISTANT smart, energetic man to supervise correspondence, accounts, etc.
Also FACTORY MANAGER, knowledge of Machine Boot making essential. Applicants should state age, experience and salary required.
THE CHROME LEATHER CO.,
503 Box 10,, Madras.

WANTED A SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for a temporary post to exist till the end of the War in Europe on a monthly pay of Rs. 35 with free quarters, pensioners to be preferred.
Apply sharp with testimonials to
MANSHANKAR M. SHUKLA,
Cantonment Magistrate,
1302 Deesa

WANTED. Two qualified and experienced OVERSEERS, capable of drawing plans and estimates for roads and buildings and supervising their construction are required by the District Board, Poona, on a salary of Rs. 40-2-50 with Travelling Allowance of Rs. 15 per mensem. Only L.C.E's or men who have pased the Sub-overseer's Test should apply with testimonials.
G. W. HATCH,
Collector and President,
502 District Local Board, Poona.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—Respectable enthusiastic and well-to-do gentlemen, having an experience in the insurance line to represent the BHARAT INSURANCE CO., LTD: Established in 1896 as chief agents for Bombay and Hyderabad, Deccan, on very liberal terms.
For further information please apply to:—
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, Lahore
1237

DEMONSTRATOR IN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING.—WANTED on November 1st for the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur. Pay Rs. 100—10 250. Only those with working experience of A. C. and D. D. work need apply.
Applications will be received by THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDUSTRIES, Bengal, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta, up to September 1st, 1915.
B. HEATON,
Secretary to the Governing Body,
Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.
Sibpur, the 16th July, 1915. 491

WANTED.

WANTED—Situation by a Technical chemist knowing all analytical work, hard working, good testimonial stating salary. Apply to Box No. 461, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1326

WANTED PATIENTS suffering from Consumption and other lung complaints. A consultation with the Physician will satisfy the patients. Apply to Box No. 100, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 516

FOR SALE.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 6, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1273

A BARGAIN—For sale a cottage piano in excellent condition. Price Rs. 300. Apply sharp to "P.A." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 490

FOR SALE—A LARGE TIGER SKIN for sale with headmounted and Red Border all round. Price Rs. 750, or reasonable offer. Can be seen at A. HOLLIS & Sons, Medows Street, Fort. 1296

ENGLISH DESSERT PEARS and APPLES, 9lbs. nett, by V. P. Parcelpost, for Rs. 3-8, all charges included. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, The Manali Orchards, Kulu, Panjab. Telegrams, Banon, Kulu. 1119

FOR SALE—A PRESS FACTORY with fireproof building in good working order, not much used, close to Railway station, in good cotton centre, might sell machinery plant complete if intended shifting. Apply to Box No. 455, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1288

POONA RACES.—THEY'RE OFF.—The old reliable system will beat the races every time, only Rs. 30 capital required. This system originally sold for Rs. 300, but for a limited time we offer it for only Rs. 10. Write to "JOCKEY CLUB," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1270

MALABAR HILL, Napeansea Road, a very nice newly built upper storied BANGALOW, an ideal English Cottage, fitted with all the latest fittings and fixtures. Always occupied by high-class Europeans. Rare opportunity, free-hold ground, realising 4½ per cent. nett. For sale price, plan, and further particulars apply to THE BOMBAY HOUSE AGENCY, 35, Meadow Street, Fort, Phone No. Office, 156, Phone No. Residence, 1637, Teleg. "Fides" Bombay. 1293

TO BE LET.

TO LET.—At No. 2, Medows Street, two small rooms and bath-room furnished, rent Rs. 30. Apply 3rd FLOOR. 1321

TO LET.—FLATS at Apollo Bunder best locality complete with E. L. & F. and everything. Rent Rs. 95 and Rs. 115. Apply to Box No. 447 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1238

TO LET—1 Drawing-room, Dining-room, large bed room, dressing room, bath room and W. C. Electric Light and fans. Excellently furnished Rent Rs. 185. per month. Apply to Box No. 521, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 400

TO LET—Excellent suite of rooms consisting of bed room, dressing room, bathroom, W. C., private entrance. Furnished or unfurnished—with or without board. Apply to Box No. 521, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 20

NOTICES.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY,

THE WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURES.

THE above Lectures will be delivered in the University Library on the undermentioned days, commencing at 5.45 p.m. each day.
Lecture I—Monday 26th July 1915—The Sanskrit and the dialects derived from it; the Apabhransha.
Lecture II—Thursday 29th July, 1915—The Prakrit dialects used in the classical Sanskrit dramas of Bhasa, Shudraka and other poets.
Lecture III—Monday, 2nd August, 1915—Maharashtri and Marathi.
Lecture IV—Friday, 6th August, 1915—Marathi of the Pre-Jnaneshvari period and the Jnaneshvari period.
Lecture V—Monday, 9th August, 1915—A general study of Jnaneshvari (Grammar, Futures of speech, etc.).
Lecture VI—Thursday, 12th August, 1915—From Jnaneshvari to Moropant.
Lecturer—Hari Narayan Apte, Esq.
The Lectures are open to the Public.
By Order,
FARDUNJI M. DASTUR.
University Registrar.
Bombay, 19th July, 1915.

THE ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE THIRTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 73, Apollo Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 2nd August, 1915 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business, viz.—
To adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for nine months ending 31st March 1915.
To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
By Order of the Board of Directors.
MORARBHAI VIJBHUKHANDAS & Co.
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 8th July, 1915.
N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from 25th July 1915, to 9th August 1915, (both days inclusive.) 1312

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 989 of 1913.

MAJANBAI, wife of NOOROO MADARI & others. .....Plaintiff.
vs.
HALIMJIBAI, widow of CHAND KARIM MAHOMED and others. .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the consent decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 6th day of August, 1914, the following immoveable property will be sold by public auction by the Commissioner of this Hon. Court at his office in the Court House on SATURDAY, the 24th day of July, 1915, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon (S. T.).

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the plaintiffs and the defendants abovenamed in all that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the Eastern Side of Old Bengalpura Street without the Fort of Bombay in the registration Sub District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 69 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. B/1519, New No. 7274, Old Survey No. B/755 and New Survey No. 2351 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 1528 and street No. 1 and bounded as follows that is to say, on the East by the Sweeper's passage on the west by the said Old Bengalpura street, on the North by the property of Khimji Jiwa and on the south by the property of Vorah Tajbhai Bodabhai.
For further particulars and conditions of Sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
Dated this 10th day of June, 1915.
(Sd.) J. E. MODI,
Commissioner.
1210

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the UNITED KINGDOM of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND and of the British Dominions beyond the seas King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of MANEKCHAND HIRACHAND, of Bombay, Jain Hindu Inhabitant, a Jeweller ..... Deceased.
1. TARACHAND NAVALCHAND, of Bombay, Jain Hindu Inhabitant, a Jeweller;
2. BEN MAGANBEN, widow of KHIMCHAND NIMCHAND and daughter of the abovenamed deceased of Bombay, Jain Hindu Inhabitant;
3. THAKORDAS BHAGWANDAS, of Bombay, Jain Hindu Inhabitant, a Jeweller, all residing at Chowpaty, outside the Fort of Bombay, Executors and Executrix, named in the Will of the abovenamed deceased ..... Petitioners.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.
Witness SIR BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this seventeenth day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and fifteen and in the sixth year of our Reign.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 17th day of July, 1915.
Messrs. DAPHTARY, FERREIRA & DIVAN,
1331 Petitioners' Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

NO. 1531 OF 1915.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament and Codicil thereto of VIJBHUCANDAS ATMARAM, late of Bombay, Modh Bania, Hindu Inhabitant, a merchant ..... Deceased.
(1) PURSHOTAMDAS THAKURDAS, (2) CHUNILAL VIJBHUCANDAS, (3) MANGALDAS VIJBHUCANDAS and (4) RANCHORDAS VIJBHUCANDAS, all of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Ridge Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, the Executors, named in the said Will ..... Petitioners.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the grant of Probate
Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this sixteenth day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and fifteen and in the sixth year of our Reign.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 16th day of July, 1915.
Messrs. TYABJI DAYABHAI & Co.,
1332 Petitioners' Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that all members of the Bombay Grain Dealers' Association shall hereafter that is from and after the 1st day of August, 1915, sell rice pulse, kathore and all other kinds of grain in which they are dealing to all their customers and the general public wanting to purchase any grain from their shop by measuring the same with the new measures fixed by the said Association and not by any other measure. Particulars of the new measures fixed by the Association have been printed and given to all members of the Association and the same shall be produced for inspection of any person desiring to do so.
Dated this 22nd day of July, 1915.
NARRAYENJEE BHIMJEE,
1325 Joint Secretary.

NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that JETHABHAI GOVINDJI has contracted to sell to our client MATHURADAS HARIBHAI, the property hereunder described. All persons having claims against the said property by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, lease, lien sale or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 91, Meadows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims and the same if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazindari land situate on the South side of Cavel Street in the Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement two hundred and eight and half square yards or thereabouts together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward C No. 3754 and Street No. 101 and bearing New Survey No. 200 and bounded on the East by a piece of land belonging to the Fazindar and used as a passage on the West partly by the property of Mrs. Anna Clara Viegas and partly by the property of Mr. J. J. de Souza on the North by the said Cavel Street and on the South formerly by the property of the said Mrs. Anna Clara Viegas and now of Lalji Dayal.
Dated this 23rd day of July, 1915.
MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA & Co.,
1233 Purchaser's Attorneys.

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 26th July, 1915, at 2.30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—
Furniture such as drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, teakwood almiras, dressing chest of drawers, arm and armless chairs, writing and dressing tables, fancy teapoys, &c.
By order of the company concerned:—
6 Iron entirely new double bedsteads.
23 Fancy chairs.
By order of the concerned:—
1 folding mahoganised washing stand cabinet.
The property of a European gentleman:—
1 "Columbia" grammophone and 54 records.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

2 rubber-tyred glass fronted miniature office Broughams.
2 rubber-tyred palanquin shaped office shigram.
1 rubber-tyred handsome well-built victoria.

AT 3 P.M. (S.T.).

Several gent's second-hand bicycles.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 BALES CLEAN ACAVA COTTON.

Under instructions from D. M. Tombroff, Esq., the Liquidator of Messrs. W. Wolf and Sons, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY the 29th July, 1915, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the Godown of Mr. Currim Suleman at Chinch Bunder, Mazagon, the following:—
100 bales clean Acava cotton, lying in the godown of Mr. Currim Suleman, at Chinch Bunder, Mazagon.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 24th July, 1915.

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LISTS
N. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON THURSDAY THE 29TH JULY AT 2.30 P.M., (S. T.).

On THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will by order of the executrix of late Mr. W. Morris sell by public auction at their offices at 53, Medows Street, (1st floor opposite the Oak Lane) the very valuable handsome, new designed and made to order highly polished teak and blackwood furniture by the welknown high class furniture makers Breslau, Devji Kanji Wimbridge and Roberts consisting of very valuable drawing room sofa cabinet, cuzzi corner screen, drawing room bookcase by Breslau, sofas and easy chairs, by Wimbridge, fancy cabinets, chesterfield sofas, almirahs, clothes and gown presses, magnificent tiled and mirrored drawing room cabinet, dressing cheval glass with tiled cabinet and drawers, fancy writing tables, dumbwaiters sideboards, meatsafes, Jones hand sewing machine, english safe on stand, wooden and iron single cots with mattress by Evans Frazer, kerosine stoves, glassware and crockery ware by Treacher, rich platedware, etc., et.
Also one full size solid mahogany billiard table with one and a half inch fixed slate complete with balls, marking board and 8 cues and 3 rests, solid iron framed grand cottage piano by Soundy & Co., etc.
The property of the above named deceased.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view on Monday.
MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 24th July 1915.

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS. GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

52, Medows Street.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 24th July, 1915, at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI & Co., will sell by public auction, at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, first floor (opposite Tarachand Purshram), of rich office and household teak and black wood furniture and sundry articles including rich velvet and tapestry lined suites round tables, marble top tile tables, glass and panel door cupboard and gown presses, almirah, cabinets, book cases, dressing and wash hand tables, office writing and lady's tables, cane arm and armless chairs, folding chairs, dressing chest of drawers, tiles and plain teapoys, dining tables, cloth and glass screen, cane reclining sofas, single and double cots, pictures, phonographs, records etc., etc.

The property of a private gentleman.
2 tapestry lined cushion chairs.
1 lady's chair, 1 duplicating machine,
1 Singer Sewing Machine.
By order of office concerned.
1 William Typewriter.
By order of the concerned.
2 Gross panel bottle of 2 oz.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MAHIM AGAR.

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th August, 1915 Messrs. GANDHI and Co., will, under instructions from Messrs Raghavayya Nagindas and Co., Attorneys for Vishnuprasad Durgaprasad, the mortgagee, in exercise of the power of sale, reserved to him by virtue of an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 17th day of July 1911 and made between Mangalji Motiram, the mortgagor of the one part and Vishnuprasad Durgaprasad, the mortgagee of the other part, and on account and at the risk of the said mortgagor Mangalji Motiram, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the following landed property.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Government Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling houses standing thereon situate lying and being in Mahim Agar in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the City of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3,797 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 331, 551, New Nos. 4053, 4434, Old Survey No. 524 and New Survey No. 1803 and in the books of the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under "G" Ward Nos 3088, 3089, 3090 3091 and Street Nos. 552, 553, 554, 555 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by a public passage, on or towards the West by the property of Domingos DeSa and Clara Maria de Silva, on or towards the North by a public passage, and on or towards the South by a public passage and which said premises are now in the occupation and possession of the said mortgagor and his tenants.
For further particulars, please apply to Messrs. Raghavayya Nagindas and Co., Solicitors, at their office No. 40, Medows Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.
GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 24th July 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

ELYSIUM SKATING RINK

Practice and Evening Sessios
AS USUAL.
SPORTS ON SKATES
on Saturday, 24th July, at 9-30 p. m.
DANCE
on Saturday, 31st July, at 9-30 p. m.

TO LET—Empire Theatre, on week days.

The Parsi Alfred Theatrical Co.
will perform at the
EMPIRE THEATRE—FORT.
To-night, Saturday, at 9-30 p. m. (S. T.)
Matinee to-morrow Sunday at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.)
GORAKHDHANDA
i.e. Shakespeare's Comedy of Errors.
(In Oriental Garb).
Prices Rs. 3, 2-8, 1-8, 1-4, 1, & As. 8.
C. P. KHATOW,
Telephone No. 286. Proprietor.

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EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' referee sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.
Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks, Firms and Mills.
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Agency business of all sorts undertaken.
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AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL
CINEMA
CHARNI ROAD.
To-Night

We shall have the pleasure of presenting one of the finest programmes of the season.

WHY DID HE FORGIVE?

A poignant problem of the struggle for life, presented in a thrilling manner in one-reel coloured drama.

AND

FOR HONOUR & COUNTRY
TWO—REELS
A Thrilling Drama of Love and Duty in the Great War.

PATRIOTISM!
SENSATION!!
STIRRING SCENES!!!

Amongst the Comics
We have

POLICE DOG No. 1
OTHERWISE KNOWN AS
"PINCKERTON PUP"
WORDS CANNOT DESCRIBE
This funniest of all funny Cartoons by Bray.

AND

WIFFLES AT THE HYDRO
A COMEDY OF HIGHEST ORDER.

PATHE'S GAZETTE
AND

A beautiful coloured film showing different types of children of the Tulip and Holland.

A truely Great Programme.

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY 3
7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15 & 10-30 to 12 p.m.
Sat. & Sun. Prize Show 5 to 6-30.
PRICES AS USUAL.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

POONA RACING SEASON, 1915.

THE RACING SEASON will consist of 15 days' racing, to be held from 31st July to 9th October 1915.

PRICES OF ADMISSION FOR WHOLE SEASON.

Each Gentleman	Rs. 50
Each Lady	Rs. 15.

N. B.—MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB and Ladies with badges will receive tickets.

NON-MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB will receive Books of Coupons.

2. Tickets and Books of Coupons are obtainable at the Office of the Turf Club, No. 6, Burnett Road, Poona, or at the Gates.

3. No Tickets or Books of Coupons will be issued without payment.

DAY TICKETS.

FIRST ENCLOSURE.

Single Ticket	Rs. 5
Lacy	Rs. 2.

SECOND ENCLOSURE.

Single Ticket	Rs. 1-8
Soldiers in Uniform	Rs. 1-0
Lady	Rs. 0-8

Day Tickets are obtainable at the Gates only.

PASSENGERS BY SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAIN FROM BOMBAY.

	First Class.	Second Class.
Rail Fare and admission to Grand Stand and 1st Enclosure	Rs. 15-0	Rs. 10-0
Rail Fare without admission to Grand Stand and 1st Enclosure	Rs. 13-0	Rs. 8-0
Rail Fare with admission to 2nd Enclosure	Rs. 13-8	Rs. 8-8

N. B.—Tickets of admission and Coupon Books are subject to the Rules and Regulations of the Western India Turf Club. Children in arms will not be admitted.

Those entitled to free admission for the Season, can obtain their tickets or passes on application to the Secretary at the Turf Club Office before Saturday, July 24th, 1915.

J. REYNOLDS,
Ag. Secretary.
Western India Turf Club.
Poona, 1st July, 1915.

THE CATHEDRAL, BOMBAY.

RECITAL.

SATURDAY, July 24th, 1915, 6-30 p.m.

1. ORGAN SOLO..."Fantasia and Fugue in G. Minor"...J. S. Bach.
2. AIR..."O rest in the Lord"...Mendelssohn. MRS. BINNING.
3. ORGAN SOLO..."Angel's Dream" from "The Dream of Gerontius"...Elgar.
4. RECIT. AIR...(1) 'Oh worse than death indeed' (2) 'Angels ever bright and fair' .....Handel. MISS I. BARCLAY.
5. ORGAN SOLO..."Solemn Melody" Walford Davies.
6. DUETT..."Children pray this love to Cherish"...Spohr. MRS. BINNING AND DR. FAULKNER. Organ, Mr. CLEMENT ROBINSON.
7. ORGAN SOLO "Andante in B. Flat" Merkel.
8. DUETT..."The Lord is a Man of War" Handel. MR. A. SIMCOX AND MR. ELWIN GELLETT.
9. AIR .....".Abide with me".....Liddle. MRS. BINNING.
10. ORGAN SOLO..."The War March of the Priests"...Mendelssohn.

Between Nos. 8 and 9, Hymn 165 will be sung and a collection made on behalf of the Organ Fund.

Nos. 3, 5, 7, & 10 played by Dr. Faulkner. 1330.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
6 P.M. TO-NIGHT 9-30 P.M.
THE WHOLE STORY OF
CABIRIA
SHOWN COMPLETE IN 12 PARTS.

MONDAY NEXT, JULY 26th.
MAURICE E. BANDMANN presents:—
The Royal Illusionist and World's Master of Modern Magic:
HORACE GOLDIN.
and FULL LONDON COMPANY of 25.
Including "Lily" The Bengal Tigress in the great spectacular Pantomime.
"THE TIGER GOD"
A Moorish Illusionary Phantasy.
Goldin is the most famous English Music Hall star ever brought to India.
For a short Season only. Plan at ROSE & Co.

NEW ALEXANDRA CINEMA
Lohar Chawl.....Telephone 1882.....Princess Street.
To-night. To-night.
The World's Greatest Master-piece
THE MASTER KEY
4th Instalment—5,000 ft.—Episodes 8 & 9
WOULD YOU HAVE PARTED FROM HER?

Would you have left the girl you loved if you were convinced her father was a murderer? WHAT would YOU have done if on one side stood blighted love, lost hope, and a black future? While on the other side was wealth, position, and the realization of true love? That's the terrible problem JOHN DORE faced. It's a supremely tense situation, only to be conceived and answered by such a master mind as John Fleming Wilson, author of

THE MASTER KEY.

Smiles—Tears—Sorrow—Joy—have made this world what it is. Every one of these emotions of human life vividly portrayed in the Universal's latest and greatest serial drama.

Don't Miss To-Night's Episodes.
3 Shows Nightly—each 1½ hours.
7-15 to 8-45. 9 to 10-30. 10-45 to 12
Extra Prize Shows Satur. & Sun. at 5-30 to 7.
HALF RATES. HALF RATES.
FREE GIFTS to Patrons in BOX & FIRST CLASS
The MASTER KEY BROOCHES, TIEPINS, BUTTONS.
Free Lists suspended on Saturdays & Sundays.
Send for complete Booklet, Price 1 anna.
Book your Seats To-day.

The more the Mystery gets Complicated
The more Interesting it Becomes.
WITNESS THIS IN THE FOURTH INSTALMENT.
Showing—This Week—Showing.

THE MASTER KEY

Which shows—What steps did Wilkerson take to seize the Mine when he found the Deeds stolen from Ruth Gallon utterly Worthless? What steps did John Dore, Ruth's sweetheart, take to hold the Mine? Who did the Miners themselves line up with! Who brought the Mexicans to fight them? Which side won the terrific Battle that followed?

AT

OLYMPIA CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD. Tele. No. 1266,
Saturday & Sunday, Prize Matinees 5-15 to 6-45 (S.T.)
Rates as Usual.

TO THE WORLD THE WORLD WE SHOW.
VICTOR CINEMA.
LATE LA SCALA—EDWARDES THEATRE
Phone Kalbadevi Road, No. 2109
This Week's Gigantic Programme
TWO FEATURES OF THE FEATURES AT THE ELEVENTH HOUR.
By the Universal Company.

Producers of **LUCILLE LOVE, TREY O' HEARTS & MASTER KEY.**

Amid Superb Scenes a Splendid Story of LOVE and INTRIGUE is told. Showing how a man's sins are SURE to find him out.

Good acting and thrills aplenty Characterise the Film which never Flags in interest from beginning to the end.

THE WHIMSICAL THREADS OF DESTINY.
A Film of Rare and Abiding Charm.
A ROMANCE OF THE GREAT WHITE CANOPY.
Convincing Acting, Enthralling Story, Astounding Circus Feats.
NOTHING SUCCEEDS LIKE SUCCESS.
Do not miss our Successful Programme.
Saturday and Sunday MATINEE At 5 p.m.

6-45 TWICE NIGHTLY 10 p.m
No 10 o'clock Show on Saturday, Monday and Wednesday. People's Popular Prices.
BAR IS OPEN DAILY From 6-30 to 11-30
Feature Films and Programmes for Sale or Hire—Apply MANAGER.

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OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE
General Manager.....Steve Buckingham.
The only Variety Show in Town.

TO-NIGHT! 6-30 AT AND TO-NIGHT! 10 P. M. AT
GAIETY THEATRE EDWARDES THEATRE

CATCHING A TRAIN.
Screamingly funny sketch by
STEVE AND NORA
MISS BEATRICE MERCER
CONTRALTO
STEVE BUCKINGHAM
THE GENIAL COMIQUE
MISS NORA MOORE
COMEDIENNE
Our exclusive Drama in 2 parts
PRINCE'S LOVE MATCH
WIFFLE TENOR—CHANGE OF ADDRESS—Down the Thames from Oxford to Windsor and others.
COMING ATTRACTION, JULY 29TH,
CINDERELLA.

WATERPROOF COATS

We have just unpacked a large quantity of the best **Waterproof Coats** of well-known makers, and **Travelling and Outfitting requisites, etc., etc.**

Prices very Moderate

A Trial is respectfully solicited.

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Shop No 1, Arcade Footpath,
CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

Why wait for that hoarseness to "wear off," when Zymole Trokeys will stop it so much quicker? Disagreeable coughs are often avoided by the use of Zymole Trokeys. B.9

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Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
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The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
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Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Vloilo

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 2 half yearly.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India Australia, America, China and Japan.
Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
38 Bishopsgate London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay	Medan	Manila
Calcutta	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Hoilo
Rangoon	Malacca	Hong-Kong
Colombo	Kwala-Lumpur	Canton
Karachi	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Seremban (F.M.S.	Tientsin
Penang	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Puket	Batavia	(North China)
Taiping (F.M.S.	Sourabaya	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Post Box No. 34. Agent.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1908.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 26 81 500
Capital Paid-Up	Rs. 13,14,273
Reserve Fund	Rs. 10,80,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc. of outstations are bought collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

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SURAT—Dinshaw & Co. Kanpith.
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BOMBAY CHURCHES.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

(6th Sunday after Trinity 25th July).
THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street, Clergy; The Venerable C. M. Barbara, Archdeacon.—7 a.m. Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m. Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral)—Eyre in E. Flat; Hymns 238, 418, 312, 540; 5.30 p.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon Canticles—Clarke Whitefield in E.; Hymns 439, 432, 27. Collections for Choir Fund. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m.; Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesday, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Chaplain Rev. J. B. Glass. 8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Preacher; Rev. J. B. Glass.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Chaplain: Rev. R. L. Wormald; 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service, 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m, Evening Service.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—Clergy (English: Rev. H. T. Vodden (Incumbent), Rev. Canon R. S. Heywood, Rev. J. H. Robinson; (Marathi) Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Revd D. A. Yardi. (Gujrati) Revd L. Hari. English Services: 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer, Holy Communion and Serman. Collections for Church Expenses. Marathi Service 9 a.m., Gujarati Service, 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's, Kamatipura (S. P. G.), Foras Road—Clergy: Rev. A. J. P. French, M.A., (Hindustani), Rev. J. Martin (Tamil), 7-30 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion (Urdu); 10 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil); 5 p.m. Evensong (Urdu).

All Saints Church, Malabar Hill.—Chaplain, Rev. C. B. Grey Collier. 8 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Christ Church, Byculla.—Chaplain: Rev. C. B. Grey Collier; 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 8-30 a.m., Matins (Choral); 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6.30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain (Vacant) 9-45 a.m. Morning prayer and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon; Week days, 9 p.m. Evening Prayer.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy: Rev. A. E. Bradbury, 8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease) Rev. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe; 6-30 a.m., Holy Communion (English); 7-30 Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Gusrathi); 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

St. Stephen the Martyr, Bandra Hill.—Chaplain: Rev. J. B. Glass, 11 a.m., Morning Prayer and Serman.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi (by Sion)—Chaper of Ease to St. Paul—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's. 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 a.m., Evensong and Sermon. Tamil services conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

St. Peter's, Mazagon—Clergy: Rev. Fathers Biscoe, Tovey and R. Pearse, 6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8 a.m., Choral Eucharist; 10-30 a.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Alms for Organ and Choir.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church (Church of Scotland), Apollo Street, Fort Senior Chaplain: Rev. J. Drummond Gordon, B. D. 9-30 a.m. Joint-Service with United Free Church of Scotland; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Praise List: Psalms 67 (tune 152) Paraphrases 11 (tune 85), Hymns 454, 297, (2nd tune), 364 (2nd tune).

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—Chaplain: Rev. R. M. Gray. 9-30 a.m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p.m. Sunday Schools and Bible Classes; 6.30 p.m., Evening Service; Preacher: The Rev. R. M. Gray.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Amroli Presbyteriam Church.—Minister: Rev. M. B. Nikambe. English Service 8-30 a.m. Preacher: Rev. R. Macormish; Marathi Service; 5 5 p.m., Preacher: Rev. M. B. Nikambe.

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla, Pastor Rev. W. E. Bancroft 8-30 a.m., Sunday School; 9-15 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong Service; 8-45 p.m., Men's Social Hour in Union Hall.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.—Pastor: Rev. N. Warner, 11 a.m., Morning Service, Rev. F. W. Wood; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Rev. F. W. Wood.

WESLEYAN.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—9 a.m., Morning Service; Preacher: Rev. A. Y. Wright; 6-30 Evening Service; Preacher Rev. Frant Hart; 5 p.m., Sunday School.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m. Morning Service, Preacher: Rev. Frank Hart; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; Preacher, Rev. A. Y. Wright; Sunday School at 5 p.m.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite Post Office), Middle Colaba. Minister Rev. Mr. A. E. Hubbard; 9 a.m., Morning Service, Preacher; Rev. M. B. Fuller; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher: Rev. M. B. Fuller; Sunday School and Bible Class for men from 5 to 6 p.m.

CONGREGATIONAL.

American Mission Church.—Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla—Pastor Rev. John Malelu:—9 a.m., Sunday School; 10 a.m. Sunday School Teachers Class; 3-45 p.m., Gospel Spreading Society; 5 p.m., Afternoon Service; Prayer Meeting on Friday at 8-30 p.m.

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS.

Seventh-Day Adventist Church, Apollo Bunder (Opposite Watson's Annexe).—Services—Sunday, 6-30 p.m., Preaching; Saturday, 6-30 p.m., Preaching, Saturday, 5-15 Sabbath School, Wednesday, 6-30 p.m., Bible Study and Prayer Meeting. Pastors: G. W. Pettit and W. R. French in charge.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevi, Vicar Rev. Dr. B. De Monte—7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy. The Jesuit Fathers, 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's, Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers: Vicar, Rev. Father Hutemacher, S. J. 6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m., 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

Church of Our Lady of Glory, Byculla. Annual thanksgiving, High Mass of the employees of the Bombay Port Trust Workshops, with Sermon and Benediction, in honour of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, at 9 a.m. (S.T.)

Rosary, Church, Mazagon.—Vicar Rev. M. X. Gomes.—Sunday Service, 5-30 a.m., 7 a.m., 9-30 a.m., and 6 p.m. Week days 6-15 a.m., and 6-45 a.m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel, Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and Rev. J. A. Gomes.—6 a.m., Mass; 8 a.m., High Mass; 6 p.m., Benediction.

Gloria Church, Parel Road, Byculla. Vicar, Very Rev. L. C. Pera, Hours of Mass; 5-30, 7 and 9 a.m.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar, Acting Vicar; Rev. J. J. Dias. Sunday Services. Low Masses at 5-30, 7-30 and 9 a.m. Evening Service 4-30 p.m., Daily Masses 6-30 and 7-30 a.m.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health). Vicar: Rev. M. D'Sa; Low Masses at 7 and 7-30 a.m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra.—9-30 a.m., Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul (Barrow's Lane). Girgaum Road—Vicar: Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinha, 3, 5-20, 6-20, 7-30, 8-30, and 10-30 a.m., Masses; 6 p.m. Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus—Chaplain Rev. D. Remedios.—6-30 a.m., and 7-30 a.m.; (Children's) Mass 8-30 a.m.; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Garrison Church (St. Joseph's Colaba)—Chaplain: Rev. Fr. E. Hillenkamp, S. J. Sunday 8 a.m., Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Service of Benediction.

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Your child's future depends on the thought and care you bestow upon him *now*. Are you doing your best for him TO-DAY? Are you sure that he does not suffer from weakness, disease or the effects of a trying climate?

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FRAMROZE R. JOSHI J. P.

Managing Director,

67, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS WANTED.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

July 23.

Clan Macfarlane	Swanton	Birkenhead

DEPARTURE.

July 23.

Chakdara	Elton	Durban

The following Steamer received port clearance yesterday:—

Steamer	Aldworth	for Mostyn Deep

The following steamer entered the Docks for loading yesterday:—

Steamer	Bushu Maru	for Bagnotis

Friday, July 23rd, 1915

The Ellerman Line s. s. City of Durham passed the Canal outward bound on the 21st instant and is due to arrive here on the 1st of August.

S. S. Clan Macfarlane:—The s. s. Clan Macfarlane, 3,107 tons, Captain J. W. Swanton, arrived here yesterday from Birkenhead, which port she left on the 27th ultimo, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Chakdara:—The B. I. S. N. Company's s. s. Chakdara, 1,579 tons, Captain G. R. Elton, sailed yesterday for Durban, via Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira and Delagoa Bay, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Aldworth:—The s. s. Aldworth, 2,190 tons, Captain E. J. Proom, will sail to-day for Mostyn Deep, with a cargo of manganese ore on board.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

D. E. Roumelian	Doig	T. M. & Co
H. Lhasa	King	M. M. & Co
K. Aldworth	Proom	T. M. & Co
N. Rosemoor	Tippet	J. Finlay & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Mahanadi	K. N. & Co
Ponani	
Satranji	

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Kirin Maru	Sasaki	N. Y. Kaisha
2 Olympia	Andrew	W. & A. G. & Co
3 Yamato Maru	Bahu	N. Y. Kaisha
3 Bahrein	Bouvez	T. M. & Co
7 Roma	Andrea	Italian M. S. N. Co
8 Crewe Hall	Jones	K. N. & Co
9 Varela	Denne	M. M. & Co
10. City of Vienna	Field	K. N. & Co
14 Chakdara	Livingstone	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

8 Luzon Maru	Miyata	N. Y. Kaisha
4 Neritos	Deocanty	D. Nanjee & Sons
5 Caledonia	Dowell	P. & O. Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Clan Macfarlane	Swanton	J. Finlay & Co
Kasara	Gulliver	M. M. & Co

EXPORTS.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Roumelian (s) 150 cwt. myrabolams D. Velji, 15 bales wool, K. Moolchand; 100 bales cotton waste, T. Damjee.

Olympia (s) 32 bales wool, H. E. G. Mahomed and Sons; 33 bales wool, E. Mahomed; 117 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.; 10 bales wool, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 117 bales wool, D. Kundumall.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia (s) 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Neritos (s) 200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 5 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Yamato Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, Tata Sons; 200 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 400 bales cotton, T. Nishamatsou and Co.

Kirin Maru (s) 8 bales cotton, J. A. Begbie and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kirin Maru (s) 70 cwt. old buffer pickers, Q. Harjuvan; 70 cwt. goozal, G. N. Jafferbhoy.

IMPORTS.

City of Vienna, from Liverpool and Glasgow, Agents, Killick Nixon and Co.:—75 casks 18 barrels tallow, 20 cases umbrella, 12 cases umbrella furniture, 162 cases 1 box tobacco and cigarettes, 78 bundles 120 drums 16 boxes 1,088 cases soap, 643 cases 502 crates sewing machine and accessores, 3 cases shawls, 2 cases flannels, 18 cases cotton pants, 79 cases sewing machine and accessores, 3 cases woollen and cotton goods, 26 cases artificial silk and cotton goods 1 case linnen goods, 4 case cotton net, 4 cases artificial silk goods, 10 cases waste silk spun, 2 cases blankets, 27 bales cordage, 62 cases 46 bales canvas, 5 cases 3 bales woollen goods, 3 bales ropes, 4 bales twine, 2,861 cases 1,188 bales cotton goods, 199 cases 857 bales cotton yarn.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still

Day of week.	Day of Month.	High Water. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.	Low Water. Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
	July.	h. m	ft. in	July	h. m.	ft. in.
Fr.	23	m 8 51	26 9	23	m 1 31	16 4
		8 10a	25 3		2 42a	21 0
SAT.	24	m 9 52	27 10	24	m 2 37	15 9
		9 22a	25 9		3 50a	20 1
SUN.	25	m 10 41	28 9	25	m 3 35	15 3
		10 25a	26 5		4 42a	19 1
Mo.	26	m 11 25	29 5	26	m 4 28	14 11
		11 20a	27 0		5 29a	18 1
Tu.	27			27	m 5 12	14 10
		0 6a	29 10		6 12a	17 4
W.	28	m 0 9	27 6	28	m 6 2	15 1
		0 45a	29 9		6 52a	16 9
TH.	29	m 0 54	27 7	29	m 6 44	15 9
		1 22a	29 4		7 31a	16 7

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

July	Sunrise	Sunset.
„ 23 (Friday)	„ 6h. 12m.	„ 7h. 18m
„ 24 (Saturday)	„ 6h.12m.	„ 7h. 17m
„ 25 (Sunday)	„ 6h.13m.	„ 7h. 17m
„ 26 (Monday)	„ 6h 13m.	„ 7h. 17m
„ 27 (Tuesday)	„ 6h.13m.	„ 7h. 17m
„ 28 (Wednesday)	„ 6h. 14m.	„ 7h. 16m
„ 29 (Thursday)	„ 6h.14m.	„ 7h. 16m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Full Moon. 1915 July 26th, 5h. .0m. p.m.; Last Quarter, 1915 August 3rd, 2h. 3d 7 .a.m.; New Moon .1915 August 11th, 4h 22.4m. E.1.5mFirst Quarter, 1915 August 18th, 7h. 47 4m. a.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may be comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 23rd July 1915, was 29.797 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparision at 80 F. an aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

Do you ever wake up with one of those throbbing headaches? Don't tolerate it. Use Stearns' Headache Cure—be ready for the day's work. C.9

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 23rd July, 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab and lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in excess in the north and south-west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature continues in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Both day and night temperatures are generally in excess in Rajputana. Day temperature is above normal in Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been fairly general in Kathiawar and local in Central India West; Bhuj has had 1.21in., Rajkot 0.27in., Veraval 0.90in. and Neemuch 0.11in. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess; night temperature is also above normal in north Gujarat and at Neemuch.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been local; Jubbulpore has had 0.72in., Akola 0.24in., Amraoti 0.26in. and Raipur 0.10in. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature continues in excess; night temperature is also above normal at some stations.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been general; Bombay has had 0.83in., Ratnagiri 3.30in., Mormugao 4.84in. and Karwar 2.45in. Skies are overcast. Day temperature is in excess at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been fairly general in the north Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad and local in the south Bombay Deccan; Ahmednagar has had 0.28in., Poona 0.50in., Belgaum 0.69in., Aurangabad 0.31in. and Hyderabad 0.44in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Day temperature is in excess in the north Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—The area of low pressure has moved northwards and is now off Bombay but nearer the coast. It has, however, become much less marked than yesterday. With its advance northwards precipitation has increased and been generally heavy in the Konkan. Rainfall has been nearly general also in Malabar, fairly general in Kathiawar, the north Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad and local in the south Bombay and the Madras Deccan, the Central Provinces and Central India West, while some showers have occurred in south-east Madras and on the north Madras coast. From the region to the north of latitude 25deg. N. no precipitation of importance has been reported.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and some showers in the Deccan, the Central Provinces, Gujarat and Kathiawar. A few showers may occur in Rajputana, the Punjab and south-east Madras.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on FRIDAY, the 23rd of July, 1915.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date	Variation 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire						
Do. (22nd)	95.2	88.2	75		0	
Jask	94 6	86.3	81		0	—0.06
Muskat						
Do. (2 nd)	102.7	90.4	72		0	—0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan	108.7	87.3	65	..	0.58	—1.28
Rawalpindi	100.3	81.6	62	..	3.49	—1 24
Lahore	105.4	83 4	71	..	1 9	—3.83
Hissar	100.4	79.2	73	..	3.30	
Ambala	98.7	80.3	74	..	4.68	—4.55
Delhi	90.2	79.0	78	..	3.75	—5.82
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	97.9	81.9	70	..	5.57	—4.31
Mainpuri	101.0	78.9	80	..	3.20	—5.59
Jhansi	95.1	80.9	71	..	7.19	—3.45
Cawnpore	99	083.7	77	..	7.02	—4.50
Allahabad	98	82.5	78	..	10.75	—2 55
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	113.7	81.8	59	0.06	0.06	—0.89
Karachi	93.4	83.6	80	..	0.07	—3.03
Ajmer	97.2	84.7	68	..	1.15	—6.49
Jaipore	99.5	82.5	72	..	1.31	—6 52
Kotah	99.2	82.6	62	..	2.31	—8.32
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	100.2	75.4	89	1.21	3.06	—8.78
Dwarka	90	6 82.0	83	..	3.31	—4.49
Veraval	90.2	29.0	86	0.90	5.25	—3.06
Rajkot	92.	6 77.1	82	0.27	5.83	—7.37
Bhavnagar Para	98.	8 81.8	86	0.08	6.80	—0.93
Surat	94	3 80 5	76	0.01	12.20	—8.98
Ahmedabad	101.5	82.7	76	..	7.47	—6.43
Deesa	99.0	82.5	79	0.03	3.86	—5.09
Neemuch	93.2	78.0	79	0.11	8 54	—1.72
Indore	92.0	75.3	75	0.07	6.76	—6.32
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	88.3	76.3	80	0.72	16.47	—4.62
Saugor	88.2	75.6	75	..	9.59	—8.04
Hoshangabad	94.3	79.8	72	..	10.73	—6.92
Khandwa	94.3	77.4	88	..	11.19	0 78
Akola	92.	2 76.4	79	0.24	10.80	—2.20
Amraoti	93.	6 77.7	77	0.26	6.96	—7.01
Nagpur	90.	6 78.8	78	..	13.45	—6.22
Chanda	93.	9 80.4	78	..	11.87	—9.24
Raipur	92.	7 79.4	77	0.10	10 88	—8 45
KONKAN—						
Bombay	89.	1 77.2	93	0.83	45.05	— 5.68
Ratnagiri	84.	5 71.1	85	0.80	45.37	—11.39
Mormugao	84.	9 75.9	97	0.84	49.72	—4 59
Karwar	88.	0 75 3	91	2.45	51.56	—18.10
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	92.4	76.2	84	0.08	10.32	2.14
Ahmednagar	86.8	72.7	86	0.28	12.89	5.28
Poona	87.	6 73 7	85	0.50	20 09	10.07
Sholapur	87.	1 73.7	92	0.05	9.87	1.76
Bijapur	86.	2 71.4	84	..	5.57	0.58
Belgaum	80.	2 68.7	96	0.69	15.20	—5.06
Ahmedabad	86.	6 73.7	86	0.31	16.01	5.94
Nizamabad (Indur).	89.	9 76.1	75	0.05	9.87	—2.28
Hyderabad	86.	8 73.3	81	0.44	17.45	8.64
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	78.	9 75.6	95	1.38	50.33	—16.09
Calicut	76.	8 73.1	97	1.77	53.62	—3.88
Cochin	80.	7 72.5	90	1.14	54.94	9.35
Colombo	82.	3 75.0	93	0.15	16.07	6 48
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	88.2	76.8	87	0.25	18.82	4.47
Bellary	92.5	76.4	71	..	10 70	7.46
Cuddapah	96.2	78.3	69	0.50	9.00	3.12
Madras	91.5	77.9	78	..	8.14	3.32
Bangalore	82.1	67.4	87	0.06	9.98	4.14
Coimbatore	84.5	71.4	82	0.04	5.43	2.82
Trichinopoly	94.4	77.0	80	0.80	4.65	2 28
Negapatam	90.5	76.3	76	..	3.24	0.51

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24hours to 8 a.m. of 23rd July 1915.	Total since June 1st to 23rd July 1915.	June 1st to 23rd July 1914.	June 1st to 23rd July 1913.
Colaba [Observatory] ..	0.83	45.05	28.48	55.15
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	1.15	43.84	31.40	64.73
Esplanade [Gok Tej. Hosp.]	0.95	43.76	32.19	65.59
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	0.97	49.93	34.43	66.19

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 23.

There has been an extension of rainfall in Gujarat and along the hills in the United Provinces. Fairly widespread rain has continued in the Peninsula, Burma, Assam and Bengal. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, on Konkan, Malabar and Madras Deccan and local in Upper Burma, Bengal, west United Provinces, east and north Punjab, Gujarat, Central India, Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, Mysore, south-east Madras and north Madras Coast. A few falls also occurred in the east United Provinces, the north-west Frontier Provinces, east Rajputana and the Central Provinces.

The principal amounts are:—Moulmein four inches; Diamond Island and Kyaukpyu, Akyab one and a half; Bassein one; Miytkyina four; Cherrapunji eight; Shillong one and a half; Sibsagar one; Jalpaiguri two; Meerut four; Mussooree one and a half; Bareilly, Bhuj, Veraval one; Marmagao five; Ratnagiri three; Karwar, Marcara, Calicut two; Mangalore and Trivandrum one and a half; Cochin one and Waltair three.

Forecast:—Decrease of rainfall in Peninsula and increase in Bihar.

FLOODS IN SILCHAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CHITTAGONG, July 23.

The running of trains has been resumed on the Silchar branch of the Assam Bengal Railway as far as the outer signal of Silchar, where a temporary station is opened called Silchar.

EFFECTS OF RECENT FLOODS.

OUTBREAK OF CHOLERA APPREHENDED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 22.

In a letter written by a Silchar correspondent on the 1st instant, but received in Calcutta yesterday, the writer says that although the flood is subsiding there is no chance of regular work being done before another fortnight.

It is impossible to remain in the town on account of the apalling smell of decomposed corpse of animals, and a serious outbreak of cholera is apprehended.

Yesterday a dead body of a woman was found at Itakhola Ghat. With her was a dead infant of about five months old and a dead girl about three years old in one hand.

MOULVI BARAS THREATENED.

A Dibrugarh correspondent says that although the present flood has been the highest there for thirty years, the flood of October 1911, which so greatly upset the arrangements of the Abor Expedition curiously enough proved to be higher at Sadiya than the present one.

The Dibrugrah-Sadiya bridge was badly breached between Dibrugarh Baras station and the Steamer Ghat. The erosion of the bank at the Steamer Ghat is serious. The floods have caused the Mina River both above and below Moulvi Baras to break down its banks and overflow the whole country.

Moulvi Baras itself has been seriously threatened, as it is on the bank of it, and the side of the bank is being swept away.

A vast quantity of paddy is being washed away.

BURMA AEROPLANE AND AMBULANCE FUND.

TWO AMBULANCES BEING MADE READY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, July 23.

The papers publish a letter from the Lieutenant-Governor to the Secretary-General of the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England, intimating that a portion of the Burma Aeroplane and Ambulance Fund allocated to the Motor Ambulances, was at present sufficient to provide two Ambulances and the London Office of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation had been asked by cable to put the order in hand and when the Ambulances were complete to advise him and have them delivered to him. The Lieutenant-Governor asks the Secretary-General on behalf of the subscribers of the province of Burma to accept the Ambulances and use them in any theatre of war where they are required.

THE "STATESMAN'S" WAR FUND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 23.

The "Statesman's" supplementary fund of Rs. 75,000 to complete the five and a quarter lakhs raised by that paper for a Motor Ambulance unit, has been obtained. The total now stands at Rs.. 77,720.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 22nd July, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr ..	29.538	inches.
Temperature of Air	83.4	degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	80.7	„
Dew Point	79.8	„
Relative humidity of Air	0.890	„
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	6.6	„
Maximum temperature of Air	89.1	„
Minimum do. do.	79.4	„
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ESE, E, ENE, NW,	
Movement of Wind	75	Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.07	inches
Total fall during month	4.19	„
Do. do. year	45.70	„
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 23rd July	0.76	„

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Cortado Deliciosos per box of 50	„	4	8	0
Londres per box of 100	„	7	12	0
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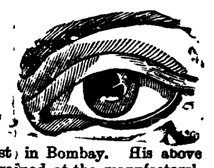

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COMMERCIAL.

BRITISH LENIENCY TO NEUTRAL CARGOES.

NO AMERICAN GRIEVANCE.

The following Memorandum from the Foreign Office, which was communicated to Dr. Page, the United States Ambassador on June 17, was issued by the Press Bureau. The Foreign Office contends that the utmost consideration has been shown by the British in the treatment of neutral cargoes and shipping and that there is no substantial grievance on the part of American citizens:—

His Majesty's Government have on various occasions, and notably in the communication which was addressed to the United States Ambassador on the 15th March last, given assurance to the United States Government that they would make it their first aim to minimise the inconvenience which must inevitably be caused to neutral commerce from the existence of a state of war at sea and in particular from the measures taken by the Allied Governments for the restriction of the enemy's oversea trade. In view of the representations and complaints made to this Department by the Ambassador from time to time as to the peculiar hardships alleged to have been wrongly inflicted on American trade and shipping by the operation of those measures, his Majesty's Government desire to offer the following observations respecting the manner in which they have consistently endeavoured to give practical effect to those assurances.

It will be recalled that at the moment when his Majesty's Government announced their measures against enemy commerce they declared their intention to refrain altogether from exercise of the right to confiscate ships or cargoes, which belligerents had always previously claimed in respect of breaches of blockade; that under article 5 (I.) of the enactment of the 11th March it was expressly provided that any personal claiming to be interested in goods placed in the Prize Court in pursuance of the provisions of that enactment might forthwith issue a writ against the proper officer of the Crown, the object being to confer upon claimants the right to institute proceedings without waiting for the writ of the Procurator-General and thus remove all possible cause of legitimate grievance on account of delay; and that, finally, a specific assurance was given to the United States Government that the istructions to be issued by his Majesty's Government to the Fleet and to the Customs officials and Executive officials concerned would impress upon them the duty of acting with the utmost despatch consistent with the object in view and of showing in every case such consideration for neutrals as might be compatible with that object—namely, to prevent vessels carrying goods for or coming from the enemy's territory.

CONCESSIONS AS TO COTTON CARGOES.

The above measures were all designed to alleviate the burdens imposed upon neutral seaborne commerce in general. Various special concessions over and above those enumerated have, moreover, been made in favour of United States citizens. Thus his Majesty's Government has acted as regards shipment of American cotton in accordance with the provisions of an arrangement arrived at in direct collaboration with representatives of the American cotton interests. In accepting this scheme the principal representatives of those interests described it as conceding all that American interests could properly ask. The provisions of the arrangement were, as the United States Ambassador is aware, as follows:—

1. All cotton for which contracts of sale and freight engagements have already been made before the 2nd March is to be allowed free (or bought at contract price if stopped), provided the ship sails not later than the 31st March.
2. Similar treatment is to be accorded to all cotton insured before the 2nd March, provided it is put on board not later than the 16th March.
3. All shipments of cotton claiming the above protection are to be declared before sailing and documents produced to and certificates obtained from Consular officers or other authority fixed by the Government.

PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS.

Considerable shipments of cotton have already been dealt with under this arrangement, and in certain cases the dates specified have been extended in favour of American shippers. The Board of Trade have already paid a sum exceeding £450,000 to various American claimants, and all claims are being and will continue to be paid as rapidly as they are presented and the proofs of title can be checked. If in some cases progress has been due to the fact, which has seriously embarrassed his Majesty's Government, that a number of consignments for which the American hippers had specifically invoked the protection of the arrangement are now claimed by Swedish and Dutch firms, whose title of ownership, notwithstanding the action of the American shippers, appears in some cases to be valid and in others has led to the issue of writs in the Prize Court.

It has been explicitly acknowledged by the special representatives of the American claimants who have been in constant and direct communication with the Board of Trade that all the claims so far submitted under the cotton arrangement have been settled with the utmost promptitude so soon as the production of the necessary documents by the claimants allowed of this being done. There is at the present moment no claim before his Majesty's Government that has not been paid, and the sums so paid over are already considerably in excess of the amounts realised by the sale of the goods.

NO AVOIDABLE DETENTION.

As regards the more general allegation of delay in the dealing with cases of detained cargoes, the following facts and figures may be quoted:—

The total number of vessels which, having cleared from the United States ports since the initiation of the retaliatory measures against German trade are still detained in United Kingdom ports is 27. Of this number eight are discharging cotton which his Majesty's Government has agreed to purchase under the above arrangement. Of the remaining 19 vessels seven are free to depart so soon as the items of their cargo placed in the Prize Court have been discharged. The other 12, of which three only are American ships, are detained pending inquiries as to suspicious circumstances and particulars as to the dates and approximate causes of detention are furnished in the accompanying list. It will be observed that eight have been detained for a period of less than a fortnight, while the detention of one is due to the difficulties in regard to transit across Sweden and Russia.

His Majesty's Government remain convinced that on an impartial review of the facts it will be admitted that no arbitary interference with American interests has in regard to cotton cargoes occurred, while if due regard be paid to the enormous volume of American and neutral shipping which is continually engaged in the Transatlantic trad the figures and dates quoted in the preceding paragraph will emphasise the restricted nature of any interference which has taken place and the close attention with which the officials concerned have adhered to their instructions to act in all cases with expedition and with every possible consideration for neutrals.

MORE AND MORE CONCESSIONS TO AMERICAN CITIZENS.

Since his Majesty's Government have been compelled to adopt their present measures against German commerce they have given special consideration to the question of avoiding as far as possible unnecessary damage to the interests of neutrals in regard to the export of goods of German origin, and here again liberal concessions have been made to United States citizens. In deference to the express desire of the United States Government arrangements were made towards the end of March whereby United States citizens who might desire to import goods of German origin via a neutral port were enabled to produce proof of payment to his Majesty's Embassy at Washington. If such proof were deemed satisfactory, his Majesty's Government gave an undertaking that the goods concerned should not be interfered with in transit, and the American importer was freed from the necessity of submitting his claim to the Prize Court in London for adjudication.

THE LIMIT REACHED.

When it became apparent that large quantities of enemy goods were still passing out through neutral countries, his Majesty's Government felt it necessary to fix a definite date after which such shipments must cease to enjoy the special immunity theretofore granted from liability to be placed in the Prize Court. It had been observed that a large increase had taken place in the number of vessels sailing from neutral countries to America, and one of the principal lines of steamships advertised a daily in place of a weekly service. In such circumstances it appeared scarcely possible that goods of enemy origin bought and paid for previous to the 1st March should not have already been shipped to their destination. The 1st June was accordingly fixed as the date after which the privilege allowed in the case of such shipments should cease. But once more a special favour was granted by extending the date in exceptional cases to the 15th June.

Importers in the United States having now had three months in which to clear off their purchases in enemy territory, his Majesty's Government trust that in presence of the circumstances enumerated the United States Government will acknowledge the great consideration which has been shown to American interests.

ANOTHER FORTNIGHT GRANTED.

In defence, however, to the renewed representations of the United States Ambassador his Majesty's Government have given further directions that in all such cases as may have been specially submitted through the British Embassy at Washington or to his Majesty's Government direct on or before the 15th June and passed the goods shall be allowed to proceed without interference if shipped from a neutral port on the conditions already laid down, notwithstanding the fact that shipment may not have been made before the 15th June.

His Majesty's Government will also be prepared hereafter to give special consideration to cases presented to them and involving particular hardships if the goods concerned are required for neutral Governments or municipalities or in respect of works of public utility and where payment can be shown to have been made before the 1st March, 1915.

With the above exceptions his Majesty's Government regret they cannot continue to deal through the diplomatic channel with individual cases, but they would again point out that special provision is made for the consideration of such case in the Prize Court.

(The memorandum goes on to quote the President of the Prize Court to show that delays in that court have very frequently come from the claimants' side.)

NO SUBSTANTIAL GRIEVANCE.

His Majesty's Government are earnestly desirous of removing all causes of avoidable delay in dealing with American cargoes and vessels which may be determined, and any specific inquiries or representations which may be made by the United States Government in regard to particular cases will always receive the most careful consideration, and all information which can be afforded without prejudice to Prize Court proceedings will be readily communicated; but they can scarcely admit that on the basis of actual facts any substantial grievance on the part of American citizens is justified or can be sustained, and they therefore confidently appeal to the opinion of the United Statess Government as enlightened by this memorandum.

Foreign Office, June 17, 1915.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, July 22nd.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	12 000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	1,000
" " Sales of East Indian ..	300
" " Imports	2,000
Mid. Americans	5.19d.
Egyptian F.G.F.	7.20d.
New York 11 a. m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) .. Oct. ..	9.16
Jan. ..	9.55
New York Official noon call Oct. ..	9.15
Jan. ..	9.55
New Orleans 10 a.m. .. Oct. ..	9.01
Jan. ..	9.24

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, July 22nd.

Estimated Sales..	10,000
Total Imports	2,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
July	5.07	5.08
July-Aug.	5.07	5.08
Aug-Sept.	5.10	5.11
Sept-Oct.	5.18	5.19
Oct.-Nov.	5.25	5.26
Nov-Dec.	5.31	5.32
Dec-Jan.	5.36	5.37
Jan.-Feb.	5.40	5.41
Feb-March.	5.45	5.46
March-April.	5.50	5.51
April-May.	5.53	5.54
May-June.	5.57	5.58
June-July	5.59	5.60
July-Aug.	5.62	5.63

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, July 22nd.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
July	5.07	5.02
July-Aug.	5.07	5.02
Aug.-Sept	5.10	5.05
Sept-Oct.	5.18	5.14
Oct.-Nov.	5.25	5.21
Nov.-Dec.	5.31	5.27
Dec.-Jan.	5.36	5.32
Jan.-Feb.	5.40	5.37
Feb.-Mar.	5.45	5.41
March.-April	5.50	5.46
April-May	5.53	5.50
May-June	5.57	5.53
June-July	5.59	5.56
July-Aug.	5.62	5.59

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

London, July 22nd.

Good Bengal M. G.	3.85d
F. G. "	4.00d
Fine "	4.15d
Good Oomra M.G.	4.35d
F. G. "	4.50d
Fine "	4.65d
Good M. G. Oomra	4.35d
Fine M. G. Oomra	4.65d
Good Broach	4.75d
F.G. "	4.90d
Fine "	5.05d

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 22nd

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	4,000
" Exports to Great Britain .. }	11,000
" " to Continent .. }	
Futures at New York Oct.	9.15
Previous closing price	9.23
Futures at New York Jan.	9.53
Previous closing price	9.63
Spot Cotton at New York	9.15
Previous price	9.25
Spot Cotton at New Orleans (mutilated)	8.63
Previous price	8.63
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	9.00
Previous price	9.09
Futures at New Orleans January ..	9.35
Previous price	9.43
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	7½
Demand Bills	4,76,65
Silver Commercial Bars	47½

MONEY MARKETS.

London. July 22nd.

Bar Silver Spot	22 7/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Absence of Buyers.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	5½
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	5½
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	5½
" " " " 6 " ..	5½
Interest day to day loans	4¼
" 7 day market loans	4¼
Exchange on London at Paris	Francs. 26.85

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Thursday, July 22nd.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following results.

	£	£
Total Bullion ..	59,400,000	Inc. 6,300,000
Public Deposits ..	109,200,000	Inc. 56,200,000
Other do. ..	134,600,000	Dec. 23,400,000
Govt. Securities ..	53,200,000	Inc. 1,500,000
Other do. ..	164,600,000	Inc. 24,600,000
Notes & Gold ..	44,100,000	Ins. 7,000,000

The Bank Reserve is 18 % of the Liabilities.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS.

WHEAT.

London, July 22nd.

Bombay Club, No. 1 per 492lbs. ex-Ship, July sellers, 56/3

TONE:—Firm.

White Delhi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. July sellers. 56/3

TONE:—Firm

Choice Whillte Karachi, per 492 lbs. .I.F. July sellers, 56

TONE:—Firm.

F. A. Q. Karachi, per 492lb a.d.C.I.F July sellers. 55/7½

TONE:—Firm.

Wheat Choice white Bombay July sellers 56/9

Wheat Club No. 2 July sellers 55/9

TONE:—Firm.

Karachi Barley July-Aug. sellers. 36

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe 60lbs. Nominal.

Barletta Russo 62½lbs.—Nominal

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian, Nominal.

Victorian. Nominal.

New South Wales. Nominal.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship July-August Buyers 55/9

Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416lbs. ex-Ship July-August Buyers 49/6

Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship July-August Paid 55/3

Toria Rapeseed July/Aug.; Paid-Buyers 50

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) August-September seller 52

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Augt.-Sept. Value Paid £8-13-9

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£75⅜
Copper Braziers	£100
Yellow Metal.	13
Tin Plates I.C. Coke, 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
English Best Selected Copper	87½
Hard Spelter	£60
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 % F.O.B. Liverpool	£20-10-0

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal value 25

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta August-October	19/1½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi August-October	19/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta August-October	21/7½
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and	

Ambition and health go hand in hand. Health fails, ambition wanes. Kasagra, the delightful liquid laxative, cures constipation, keeps your health good and your spirits high. D 11

Karachi August-October	21/3
Linseed Calcutta August-September paid	55/½

RUBBER.

Para Rubber July-August Value Paid	2/6
Ceylon Rubber September-October Value	2/5

SKINS.

London, July 22nd.

Sheep Skin Sale opened to-day with a fair demand.

Sheep Skins:—

Madras prime, penny to 1½d dearer

" ordinary, half penny lower

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, July 23.

The market this morning was quiet owing to rains up-country and to lower advices from Home.

A small business was done in July Akolas at Rs. 190 but beyond this nothing was reported except a little bazaar speculation.

At Colaba the market was unchanged. Ready cotton was only in moderate demand.

We quote:—

Fine Broach July 211.

Fine Bengal July 159.

Fine Akola July 190.

QUOTATIONS FOR 1916.

Good Broach April, 236¼.

Fully Good Bengal, January, 182.

Fine Akola January, 203¼.

Messrs. PATEL BROTHERS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine.	F. G.	Good.	Delivery
M. G. Broach ..	..	..	236	Apr. 25 '16
M. G. " ..	210	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals (Ry. terms) ..	186	181	..	Jan. 25'16
H. G. Rajputana (Ry. terms) ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Sind Punjab (Ry. terms) ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Akola, Khgm.	203-4	..	..	Jan. 25'16
H.G. Bhagalkote..	..	..	..	..
H. G. Bijapore ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Khandwa, Sanawad ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Ringanghat ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nagpore ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Yeotmal ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Dhamangaum, Pulgaon ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomrawatee description ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Akola, Khgm., Fair Staple ..	189	..	..	July 1915
Saw Ginned Dha. was ..	..	..	209	Do.
H. G. Westc. ..	..	..	178	Do.
M. G. Westerns ..	..	..	186	Do.
M. G. Mira) ..	..	..	210	Do.
M. G. Compta. ..	..	..	207	Do.
" Bengals ..	159	..	..	Do.
" Do. ..	161	..	..	Sept. 1915
" Akola Khgm.	190	..	..	Do.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 22nd July 1915:—

Cotton	2,840 Bales.
Wheat	4,259 cwts.
Linseed	2,016 "
Rape Rai and Mustard Seed	3,448 "
Ginjellyseed	631 "
Poppyseed	44 "
Groundnuts	1,730 "
Castorseed	1,218 "
Rice	1,055 "
Myrabollams	2,447 "
Cottonseed	5,598 "
Mowraseed	482 "
Gram	116 "
Jcowar	1 162 "
Barley	2,354 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat.

White Pessi 85 per cent. ..... Rs. 6-13 R. D. per cwt.

White Delhi ..... Rs. 6-9-6, R. D. per cwt.

Linseed.

Ready ..... Rs. 7-8, B. T. per cwt.

Forward Sept. ..... Rs. 8-7, R. D. per cwt.

Rapeseed.

Brown Cawnpore ..... Rs. 6-5, B. T. per cwt.

Brown Etawah ..... Rs. 6-6, B. T. per cwt.

Brown Katni ..... Rs. 7 B. T. per cwt.

Yellow Gujerat ..... Rs. 7-8, B. T. per cwt.

Poppyseed.

Ready ..... Rs. 6-12, B. T. per cwt.

Groundnuts ..... Rs. 37. B. T. per candy.

Mowraseed ..... Rs. 3-13, R. D. per cwt.

Castorseed.

Ready ..... Rs. 6-8-6, R. D. per cwt.

Cottonseed ..... Rs. 22. B. T. per candy.

Teelseed.

Bold White 85 per cent. Rs. 44, B. T. per candy.

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

T. T. Ready ..... 1s. 3 27-32d. to 1s. 3 13-16d.

D. D. Mail ..... 1s. 3 27-32d.

T. T. Forward ..... 1s. 3 7/8d. from 16th August.

Banks' Buying Rates:—

Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready 1s. 4 5-32d.

Do. Do. Forward ..... 1s. 4 3-16d. Aug.

Do. 4 Months' Sight Ready ..... 1s. 4 7-32d.

Francs 3 m-s. do. ..... 185¼ Nominal.

60 d-s. Hong-Kong 130½

Do. Shanghai 165½

60 d-s. Yokohama ..... 151½.

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	24-12-0
Australian Do.	24-5-0
Bombay Do.	24-4-0
English Shield Sovereigns	15-12-3
English Dragons	15-1-9
Silver ex-duty Ready	58-0-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, July 24.

The Cotton Mill Share Market stood quite steady to-day. Tata Iron and Steel shares did not present any fluctuations worth recording and business in them was on a limited scale.

In Mill shares for August delivery Davids closed at Rs. 542½, Fazulbhai at Rs. 381½ and Madhavji at Rs. 1120.

Standards declined to Rs. 922½, Centrals were quoted at Rs. 1810 and Swadeshi at Rs. 1,425.

Indore Malwas changed hands at Rs. 175 and Finlays at Rs. 250.

Amritsar Patti Ry. shares were placed at Rs. 154½ c.d., Dhond Baramanti Ry. shares at Rs. 113 c.d., Central Provinces Ry. shares at Rs. 112 x.d., and Tapti valleys at Rs. 562½.

Bank of India shares were quoted at Rs. 54½ x.d., Bank of Bombay shares were placed at Rs. 1,567½ x.d.,

Bombay Electric Tram Co. ordinary shares changed hands at Rs. 202½ and Rs. 203. Preference were placed at Rs. 168½.

Bombay Burma Trading Corporation shares were firm at Rs. 922½.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 105 in the morning but closed at Rs. 104½ Deferred declined to Rs. 202½ at the close.

Volkart Press Co. shares were quoted at Rs. 310 and New Berars at Rs. 495.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Busines in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was recorded in the vicinity of Rs. 89¾.

4 per cent City Improvement Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 97½.

You can stop that cough with Zymole Trokeys. They give universal satisfaction in all cases of tight, husky throat and difficult breathing. B.13

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 23.

In the Share Market there was no improvement in the position, all the sections ruling dull and uninteresting, with sellers predominating over the buyers and jute shares in the absence of support from the public materially declining. There was nothing doing in other directions.

The following sales were reported:—

Coal.—Bengal 780, 781.

Jute.—Alliance (ord.) 174; Barnagore 81; Clive (ord.) 71; Delta (ord.) 225; Empire ((ord.) 12/8; Fort Gloster (ord.) 229; Howrah (ord.) 144; Kanknarrah (ord.) 297; Kamarhatty (ord.) 174; Lawrence (ord.) 149; Reliance (ord.) 133.

Tea.—Dessai and Parbuttia 191.

Miscellaneous.—India Central (ord.) 138; Shahdera Saharanpur Railway 132.

Government Paper, three and a half per cent., was quoted at Rs. 81/12 to 90, nominal and small lots were done at 90/2 to 90/6.

WHEAT EXPORTS.

LATEST STATISTICS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 23.

According to the returns published by the Department of Statistics the export of wheat during the three months, April to June, 1915, on Government account amounted to 344,000 tons valued at Rs. 4,54,00,000 of which 35,300 tons were shipped to the United Kingdom, 254,000 tons to Gibraltar and 5,000 tons to Australia. Shipments on private account amounted to 63,000 tons valued at Rs. 84,00,000 of which 56,700 tons were exported to the United Kingdom and 5,900 tons to France.

STERLING TRANSFERS ON LONDON.

The following is the result of the allotment of Sterling Telegraphic Transfers on the Secretary of State for India in London for £1,000,000 offered for sale yesterday at 15 29-32d. the rupee.

Applications were received for £8,50,000, deferred Telegraphic Transfers, of which Calcutta took £5,05,000. Bombay £3,30,000 and Madras £15,000.

NO EXPORT LICENSE FOR ITALY.

A press communiqué says that intimation has been received from the Secretary of State for India that goods which are permitted to go to France without a license may now go to Italy without a license.

EVERY MOTHER CAN SUCKLE HER CHILD

If she takes Lactagol, which will fill her breasts with rich milk. Lactagol is used at the principal Nursing Institutions and Hospitals. Lactagol Babies are free from Bowel trouble, happy, contented, thriving. The dangers of artificial feeding are avoided if Baby is breast-fed. Lactagol has enabled two mothers to rear triplets at the breast. A few doses prove its value.

Write for "Practical Advice to All Mothers," post free from Messrs. Jamnadas Bros. Shamset Street, Market, Bombay. Lactagol quickly proves its powers. Of all chemists, Rs. 1-6 and Rs. 2-6. Sole manufacturers E. T. Pearson & Co., London.

LACTAGOL

Mother's security for her BABY'S HEALTH.

THE

ASIATIC PETROLEUM

Co., (INDIA) Ld.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

GRAHAM'S BUILDING.

Telephone. 253 BOMBAY Telegrams. 'OILWELLS'

IMPORTERS of Petroleum and its Products.

SHELL — MOTOR SPIRIT
POWERIN — BENZINE

Kerosine rates are published each Saturday in the Commercial columns of this paper.

Shell Case Oil 150º

Snake case oil 125º Rising Sun brand 125º Bear brand 125º Bull brand 125º Swan brand 125º

LIQUID FUEL—Cheapest for oil engine best for road oiling.

PESTERINE—Best for Plague Prevention.

TURPENE—Used in place of Turpentine by the principal Indian Railways.

GREASE Black or Yellow, excellent qualities at moderate prices.

LAW INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL APPELLATE COURT

CONSTRUCTION OF A WILL.

APPEAL DISMISSED AND DECREE VARIED.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Davar.)

YESHA ALAS GANPAT DHARMAJI, Appellant and Plaintiff, v. 1. JAMNABAI, WIDOW, AND EXECUTRIX OF THE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF DHARMA SHIMIYA NAKHWA, First Respondent, 2. JUGONNATH DHARMA PATEL, 3. JAMNABAI, WIDOW OF DHARMA, Second respondent and third respondent, Defendants.

This was an appeal from the decision of Mr. Justice Macleod, who, having construed the will of Dharma Shimiya Nakhwa held that the plaintiff (appellant) was not entitled to any of the properties left by Dharma, that the net balance of the income had not been disposed of, that there was an intestacy as regards that and therefore the suit should be dismissed.

Mr. J. B. Kanga with Mr. B. J. Desai appeared for the appellant.

Mr. K. B. Dastur with Mr. B. J. Wadia appeared for the first and third respondents.

The Hon. Mr. Bahadurji with Mr. V. S. Bhandarkar appeared for the second respondent.

Briefly the facts which gave rise to the original suit were as follows:—One Dharma Shimiya Nakhwa died on 12th October 1910 possessed of considerable property, and leaving a will dated 21st September 1910. The plaintiff alleged that he was adopted by Dharma on 9th October 1910, but in suit No. 377 of 1913 it had been held that the adoption was invalid. He, however, claimed that he was entitled on a proper construction of the will to certain self-acquired properties of the testator (Dharma). For this purpose he claimed that the will of Dharma might be construed and it might be ascertained what properties left by Dharma were his self-acquired properties

The second defendant, who by the decision in suit No. 377 of 1913 was held as the adopted son of Dharma, contended that the present suit was barred by reason of the decision in that suit. He denied that Dharma left any self-acquired property and alleged that in the events which had happened the plaintiff was not entitled to claim any interest under the will. The third defendant was made a party in her own right as being interested under the will of her husband and claimed that as a widow she was entitled to maintenance and residence; she also prayed that the will might be construed and her share ascertained.

JUSTICE MACLEOD'S RULING.

His Lordship Mr. Justice Macleod held that this suit was not barred by the decision in suit No. 377 of 1913, the only question in that suit being that of adoption. Regarding the next question as to the plaintiff's taking any interest under the will of Dharma, the plaintiff contended that the testator intended to make a gift to him (Yesha) whether he was adopted or not and had actually made such a gift. His Lordship held on this point that the plaintiff did not take as "persona designata," and it seemed clear that the testator had failed to make a disposition of his property in favour of the plaintiff or the adopted boy.

As regards Jamnabai's taking under the will, his Lordship held that the prior bequest having failed, it followed that the second bequest to Jamnabai could not take effect. It followed, therefore, that there was an intestacy subject to the right of the widow for maintenance and residence. The suit was dismissed by his Lordship and the costs were ordered to come out of the estate.

It was argued before their Lordships by Mr. Kanga for the appellant that the lower court was wrong in holding that there was no gift to the plaintiff as "persona designata." Counsel contended that this gift was implied from the words in the will.

His Lordship the Chief Justice questioned whether there was any authority to support him in the contention that the gift should be taken as implied. Mr. Kanga submitted that there was none.

Their Lordships, therefore agreeing with the lower court dismissed the appeal. Appellant to bear his own costs.

JAMNABAI'S OBJECTIONS.

The third respondent Jamnabai had filed cross-objections in this appeal and it was contended by Mr. Dastur (for her) that the legacies and bequests mentioned in the third and fourth clauses of the will were absolute and immediate bequests in favour of the third respondent.

The third clause ran as follows:—"As regards all my moneys, mortgages ornaments, jewellery and articles inclusive of pots and pans that there are with me and as regards whatever may be or may remain in my possession as long as I live, I give all that for my wife's enjoyment."

The fourth clause ran as follows:—"As to whatever ornaments jewellery, clothes and wearing apparel I may have given as presents to, or made for my wife before I married her by Punarvivah and thereafter and as regards whatever I may make for her during my life time all that also I give her for her enjoyment"

NO RIGHT TO DISPOSE OF "STRIDHAN."

Their Lordships held that as regards the things mentioned in the third clause the third respondent Jamnabai took a widow's estate. As regards the things mentioned in the 4th clause, she took an absolute estate. As a matter of fact the testator had no right to dispose of the things mentioned in the fourth clause, because they belonged to the third respondent as "Stridhan."

Their Lordships, therefore varied the decree of the lower court to the above extent in favour of the third respondent.

Costs of the parties except the appellant's to come out of the estate.

Solicitors for the appellant:—Messrs. Jehangir, Mehta and Somjee.

Solicitors for the 2nd respondent:—Mr. D. J. Mantri.

Solicitors for the 3rd respondent:—Messrs. Unvala, Pherozsha and Papa.

APPELLATE SIDE.

MONEY TO ENGAGE PLEAERS AND BARRISTERS.—

ALLEGED CHEATING.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Hayward.)

HAJI MAHAMED AZAMTULLAKHAN HAYATULLAKHAN v. THE KING-EMPEROR.

This was an appeal against the decision of Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate Bombay, who found the appellant guilty of an offence under section 420 I. P. Code, of cheating in respect of Rs. 1,085 and sentenced him to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 250 in default to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

The appellant Haji Mohamed Azmutullakhan is a subject of Rampur State and has been living in Bombay since 1894. He owned landed property in Bombay of the value of over a lakh of rupees, and is one of the trustees of Huzaria Street Mosque and its property. He was a Raseldar of the 3rd Queen's Own Cavalry but resigned his commission afterwards. In 1906 the complainant Mussaji Kadarbhai gave evidence in a civil suit before Justice Beaman and in that suit sanction for his prosecution was granted. Mussaji then took shelter at Rampur, but finding that it was no longer safe to remain there, he decided that steps should be taken to face out the prosecution in such a manner that he might not come to any harm. For this purpose two persons viz., Nathookhan Idayatulla and Ziandinkhan were sent to Bombay. They saw the accused who undertook to see the complainant through the difficulty and in different sums Rs. 1,100 were paid to the accused. The accused said that Rs. 1,200 would be required to engage pleaders and barristers to fight out the case. The complainant came to Bombay and was taken by the accused and Sheriffkhan and others to Mr. Pandit Barat-Law. They went as far as the lift leading up to Mr. Pandit's room but before going up accused demanded Rs. 100 that were remaining. The complainant had not got the money, so after some disputes all parted, the complainant went away to Rampur. After a few days the complainant returned to Bombay and informed Inspector Morris of what had happened, who after due inquiry placed the accused before the Magistrate. It was alleged by the prosecution that the accused took the money to bribe officials in order that the case might be dismissed. The Magistrate charged him with cheating in respect of Rs. 1,100, by making the false representation that he would engage pleaders and lawyers.

The accused pleaded not guilty to the charge and denied any intention to cheat. He admitted the receipt of Rs. 1,100 and produced Rs. 1,085 in the court. The defence was that at first the accused consulted Mr. Gadkari, a pleader and paid him Rs. 15 for taking preliminary advice and he was told that the charge against the complainant was non-bailable and that the case would be committed to the sessions. The accused further said that ultimately he did not pay any money to Mr. Pandit and did not engage any lawyer for the complainant's defence because the complainant and his friends wanted a lawyer to give a guarantee that he would be released on bail and that then they wanted to engage a European and not an Indian Lawyer. Nathukhan paid him the amount and that he had passed a receipt to him for the amount. Nathukhan did not subsequently come down to Bombay and the accused refused to pay the amount to the complainant until the receipt which he had passed to Nathukhan had been cancelled. For this reason he did not return the money to the complainant.

It must be mentioned here that since the commencement of this case the complainant Mussaji Kadarbhai has been convicted and sentenced by the Sessions Court to five years' rigorous imprisonment for giving false evidence.

The Magistrate observed that after carefully considering all the evidence before him, he had no other alternative but to say that the accused had an intention to cheat and he did cheat him. Under the false pretext of engaging pleaders and barristers to fight the complainant's case the accused cheated him and thus committed a serious offence. It was not proved that the accused said that he had bribed officials. It was proved that the accused did try to sully the good names of highly respected officials, he would certainly have deserved a fairly long term of imprisonment.

Their Lordships after hearing arguments acquitted the accused as there was conflicting evidence to bring home the charge to the accused. The fine, if paid, was ordered to be refunded.

Mr. G. N. Thakore appeared for the appellant.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

LEAVE TO APPEAL TO PRIVY COUNCIL.

APPLICATION REJECTED.

(Before the Chief Justice and Justice Batchelor.)

GIRGOWDA SATGOWDA PATIL AND FOUR OTHERS v. ANNAPPA YESHVANTAPPA AND FIVE OTHERS.

This was a petition to grant a certificate to the applicants to appeal to his Majesty in Council against the judgment of the Bombay High Court.

This was a suit for partition of certain Inam lands held in connection with the office of "Mukadami Patilki." The applicants had brought this suit, saying that they were entitled to one-half of the property in dispute as "bhaubands" (agnates) of the opponents. The property was the joint family property of themselves and the opponents. There was an agreement in 1851 by which the grandfather of the opponents had undertaken to make over half of the property to the father of the applicants.

The opponents "inter alia" denied that the applicants were their "bhaubands" that the property was not joint family property. The agreement of 1851 was false and forged. It was not written on a stamp of proper value and was inadmissible in evidence.

The First Class Subordinate Judge of Bijapur dismissed the suit, on appeal to the High Court the Chief Justice and Justice Batchelor confirmed the decree of the lower court and dismissed the appeal.

The petitioners then presented this application to allow them to appeal to the Privy Council urging that the claim involved was worth more than Rs. 10,000 and that there was substantial question of Law.

Their Lordships rejected the application as there was no substantial question of Law.

Mr. Setlur with Mr. H. B. Gumaste appeared for the applicants.

Mr. Nadkarni with Mr. H. G. Kulkarni appeared for the opponents.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

A TENANT'S RIGHTS.

JUSTICE BEAMAN'S DECREES CONFIRMED

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Davar.)

MESSRS. A. M. MEHTA AND CO., Appellants and Defendants, v. BAI AIMAI H. A. WADIA, Respondent and Plaintiff.

BAI AIMAI H. A. WADIA, Appellants and Plaintiffs, v. MESSRS. A. M. MEHTA AND CO., Respondent and 1st Defendant.

These were two appeals from the judgments in the above two cases of Mr. Justice Beaman. The parties in the two cases were the same, Mrs. Aimai H. A. Wadia, being the plaintiff in both the suits.

The facts of the case were these. By Articles of Agreement entered into between the plaintiff and the defendants' firm on 23rd January, 1914, the plaintiff, who was the owner of certain premises situated at Elphinstone Circle, let the ground floor of her house, situated at No. 15, Elphinstone Circle, for use and occupation "as office, show-room and godown" for a period of three years and one month at a monthly rent of Rs. 250. The defendants used the premises rented by them as a workshop for cutting, moulding, dressing and breaking marble and not as office show-room and godown. The plaintiff alleged that this caused noise and nuisance to her other tenants and the defendants were not entitled to use the premises for purposes other than purposes of "an office, show-room and godown" and prayed for a declaration to that effect and for an injunction restraining them from using the premises as a workshop for cutting marble.

In their written statement the defendants contended that the plaintiff and Mr. Wadia, her husband, who acted as her agent in the matter, knew full well that the premises were rented by them for the purposes of carrying on the business of marble merchants and that a certain amount of noise incidental to the carrying on of such business would be caused. This was made clear to Mr. Wadia in a conversation which the proprietor of the defendants' firm, Abdulbhai Mahomad Ali, had with Mr. Wadia, who assured Mahomad Ali that no objection would be taken by the other tenants to the noise.

Mr. Wadia in his evidence denied that he had any such conversation with Mahomad Ali or that Mahomad Ali informed him of the nature of the work that was to be done on the premises or that he gave any assurance of the kind mentioned by him.

A large amount of evidence was called by the defendants to prove that the cutting, dressing, etc., of marble was incidental to the carrying on of business of a marble merchant.

JUSTICE BEAMAN'S JUDGMENT.

His Lordship Mr. Justice Beaman in giving judgment remarked that a good deal of evidence had been led to prove and had proved beyond all doubt that it was the general, if not uniform, practice of marble merchants in the town of Bombay to do a considerable amount of actual work on their business premises, which they themselves would describe as "offices show-rooms and godowns." His Lordship did not believe the story of the defendant that he had obtained an express oral agreement from Mr. Wadia, in amplification of the written terms of the lease and came to the conclusion that the lease executed by the defendant did not authorise him to use the premises for the purpose of working his marble, that as a workshop. His Lordship passed a decree for the plaintiff for the declaration and injunction prayed for.

THE SECOND CASE.

The second case arose over a construction of another clause in the same document of lease. Clause 5 "of the leases" ran as follows:—

"That the said lesees shall be at full liberty to sublet or relet the said premises to any other party or parties only for the purpose afore said in the first para"—that is "for use and occupation as office, showroom and godown."

The plaintiff alleged that on 7th April, 1914, the Court granted an interim injunction against the defendants restraining them from using the premises as a workshop for working their marble. Annoyed by this they sub-let the premises to the second defendants in the suit, Messrs. P. Chrysal and Co., a firm, carrying on business as cotton brokers and commission agents at Bombay, for storing cotton bales. The plaintiff contended that the storing of cotton bales in the said premises was wrongful and amounted to using and occupying the premises otherwise than in terms of the agreement of the lease.

His Lordship Mr. Justice Beaman in dismissing the plaintiff's suit remarked that the plaintiff must be bound by the strict language of the lease and that as the lease stood it appeared to his Lordship to permit the subletting of these premises for any or all of the three purposes mentioned.

LOWER COURT'S DECREES CONFIRMED.

Their Lordships, in appeal, confirmed the decrees of the Lower Court and dismissed both appeals with costs.

Mr. Kanga and Mr. Tarapore, appeared for Messrs. A. H. Mehta & Co., in both appeals.

The Hon. the Advocate-General and Mr. J. D. Daver, appeared for Bai Aimai H. Wadia in both the appeals.

Attorneys for Messrs. A. H. Mehta and Co., Messrs. Shroff, Dinshaw and Dharamsey.

Attorney for Bai Aimai Wadia:—Messrs. Vatcha and Co.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR SATURDAY, THE 24TH OF JULY, 1915.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.
In the Division Court No. 53.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

1288-14.—Jehangir S M & H. Bai Bhicaiji and anr v. Peroshaw Jivanji Kerawalla, Merwanji K & Co, Part Heard.

42-15.—Little and Co, The Indian Specie Bank, Ltd, in Liqn, v. The New Islam Mills, a firm, Smetham B & Co.

855-14.—Captain & V. Rao Bahadur Keshowji Nathoo Sailor & ors, v. Jamnabai, widow, & ors, Payne & Co.

1462-14.—Mulla and M Esmail Haji Varaya v. Sardarkham Abbaskhan Patell and Es.

9-15.—Vatchha and Co, Messrs Dana Fatta & Co a firm v. Narayen Babaji Jawke.

1151-14.—Mulji & Th, Nathmal Walaji v. Poonamchand Panaji & ors Raghavaya N & Co.

S C CT 39 1717-15.—Charles Frederick Willimson v The Bombay Co Ltd Crawford B & Co.

1081-14.—Manecklal & Co, Jamnadas Purshotam v. Haji Hasam Haji Essa & Sons a firm & ors Sunderdas & Co.

958-14.—Merwanji K & Co, Tribhowandas Kalliandas Gajjar v. Eduiji Maneckji Mody Mulla and M.

1060-14.—Merwanji K & Co, Allimahomed Cumruddin & anr v. T M Purdhy and ors Captain and V

1359-14.—Mulla and M, Dallaporta and Patel a firm v. Bhaichand Jetha Motichand & D.

463-15.—Edgelow G W & Co, Messrs Damodardas Devidas a firm v. Marwadi Jainarayen Nazarmal and anr Mulla and M.

936-12.—Payne & Co, Alimahomed Abba Juna v. Boosa Ebrahim Little and Co.

S C CT 512 18658-12.—Little & Co, Moosa Ebrahim v. Dada Abba Jooma & ors Sabnis & G Payne & Co.

1186-13.—Mulla & M, Lakhmidas Pragji v. Haridas Bhimji Captain & V.

381-14.—Malvi H M & R, Messrs Amulakhchand Govindram a firm v. Gajunand Meghraj and anr.

1276-14.—Malvi H M & R, Hookamchand Saroopchand v. Shrinivas Bavri Edgelow G W & Co.

1265-14.—Smetham B & Co, Laxmibai Widow & anr v. Keshow Annaji Pokharkar & anr Amin & D Rustomji & G.

1378-14.—Payne & Co, Manmohandas Ramji & Co a firm v. Mohanji Ardeshir H D & Co.

1407-14.—Crawford Band Co, Karl Ettlinger & anr v. Cdagondas & Co a firm Payne & Co.

401-14.—Payne & Co, R D Sethna v. Bhailal Harilal and anr Amin & D.

1477-14.—Smetham B & Co, Madhowj Ghellbhai v. Miss Hawabai Framji Petit & anr.

1181-14.—Mehta D &L, Ladkooverbai Widow v. Hassanali Hakimji Manecklal & C.

-20-14.—Jamsetji R & D, Saraswatibai Widow v. Jimkore Widow Judah & S.

443-15.—Malvi H M & R, Messrs Harnandrai Fulchand a firm v. Messrs Hardat Ramdat a firm Raghavaya N & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr, Jutice Macleod.
In the Division Court No. 43.
Summary Suits for dismissal in Chambers under Rule 194.

560-14.—Payne & Co, Hooseinbhoy Ahmedbhoy, & anr, v. Purshotam Vishram & Co, a firm, & anr.

571-14.—Patell & Ezakiel, Bhagwanji Dayaram v. Dattatrya Vinayeck Dadarkar.

577-14.—G H Dalal, Prenilal Thakaredas v. Manilal Chunilal Choksey.

742-14.—Vachha & Co, Messrs Vanaji Karaji & Co, a firm, v. Itoo Ganoo Tatgar.

Chamber Matters for disposal. List A.

630-11.—Malvi H. M & R, Keshomji Anandji v. Ranchodbhai Mathurbhai. 15-6-15.

595-13.—Ardeshir H D & Co, Goolam Hoosein Aloobhoy Mooraj v. Yusufally Kikabhoy. 15.6-15.

1295-15.—G B Pandya, Keshev Ganesh Vaidya v. Bai Laxmibai, widow, 8-7-15.

1059-14.—Pocha & Co, Bhagwanji Ramji & Co v. Noor Mahomed Fazal & ors, 13-7.15.

950-10.—Jamsetji R & D, Ram Kissondas Madangopal, a firm, v. Radhakisson Tekchand, 13-7-15.

401-05.420-05.—Ardeshir H D & Co, Rattonbai v. Bai Aimai & ors, Shroff D & D, 14-5-15.

C C 732-15.—Patell & Ezekiel, Messrs. Khamisa Haji Jan Mahomed, a firm, v. Adamji Jafferji & Co, a firm, Motichand & D, 8-7.15.

In Re Guardian & Ward's Act VIII of 1890. —Judah & Solomon, In Re Govind Tukaram Shivalkar, a minor, v. Mahadeo Dhaktoo Shivalkar, Petitioner, Matubhai J & M, 8-7-15.

436-15.—Kanga & Sayani, Ishwarlal Chabildas v. Ramlal Bhagwandas & ors, Daphtary F & D, 14-7-15.

521-13.—Bhai K & Gir, Carsondas Purshotam a firm, v. Javerbai, widow, & ors, 15-7.15.

128-15.—Khenderao L & M, Jijaba Sakharam Ghogre v. Ramchandra Koopa, & ors, Judah & Solomon, 20-7.15.

O S 715-15.—Kanga & Sayani, Gulam Hoosein Ludhabai, v. Sir Carrimbhai Ebrahimbhai, & ors, Edgelow G & Co, Kanga & Sayani, 29-6-15.

List B.

207-15.—Ardesir H D & Co, Enoo Komdaji v. Kashibai, widow, Matubhai J & M, 9-7-15.

525.12.—Malvi H M & R, M & R, Messrs Tillockchand Hookamchand, firm, v. Rameoover Hanmanbux a firm, Jehangir M & Somji, 13-7-15.

1186-14.—Jehangir G & B, Jaganath Sitalprasad & ors, v. Kanaiyalal Jaynarayen & ors, Dikshit & Jhr, 16-7-15.

368-14.—Crawford B and Co, Khatizebai v. Ebrahim Mahomed Bham, & ors, Captain & Vaidya, 19-7-15.

S C Ct 310-11252-15.—Little & Co, Aga Nasrulla Samandy Shustry, v. Syed Asudalla Kazarani & anr, Matubhai J & M, 19-7-15.

184-15.—Jehangir G & B, Messrs Dharamsey Assoc & Co, a firm, v. Kalidas Nathoo & anr, Nadersha & D, Jamsetji R. D., 19.7-15.

362-15.—G H Dalal Chotalal Ramchordas and ors, v. Mohanlal Purshotamdas and anr. Mehta D and Lalji, 20-7-15.

358-15.—Wadia G & Co, Haji Mahomed Haji Ismail & Co, a firm, v. Govindji Bhanji, Little & Co, 20.7-15.

210-15.—Motichand & D, Laxmibai, widow, v. Tokersi Dewji, Madhowji, 20-7-15.

514.15.—Madhowji K. & C, Shiv Narayen Baldeodas, a firm, v. Tillockchand Kalyanmal, a firm, Merwanji K & Co.

O S 663-15.—Madhowji K & Ch, W T Halai & ors, v. Dinshaw Edalji Vachha, ors, Payne & Co, Little & Co, Bhimji & Co, 17-6-15.

Suits for hearing and final Disposal.
Long Causes.

1403.14.—Pandia & Co, Lakhamsey Keshowji v. Waman Venkoba Kamat & anr, N C Dalal, Part Heard.

125-09.—Amin & D, Khimji Assur Virji v. The Shri Buldeo Mills, Ltd, & anr, Mulla & M, Tyabji D & Co.

378-12.—Bhaishanker K & G, Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal, v. Purshotam Jivandas, Payne & Co.

329-15.—Khunderao L & M, Sawaji Jagmalji & Co, a firm, v. Kumbhar Jugjiwan Raisey Rajo, Shroff D and D.

1239.14.—Nadirsha and D. Hemraj Asaria, v. Ghella Asaria and ors, Payne & Co.

1371-14.—M (K R B & Co, Tribhuwandas Varjiwandas, v. The Advocate-Genl. of Bombay, and ors, Little and Co, M K R B & Co.

PROSECUTION BY A GERMAN.

APPLICATION FOR QUASHING PROCEEDINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 23.

Mr. Justice Napier heard a criminal revision case against the order of the Magistrate of Mangalore declining to dismiss a complaint in case in which Mr. O. Wootrich, a German representing the Basel German Mission Industrials prosecuted Mr. George Herbert on the charge of criminal breech of trust. Counsel for the accused submitted in the present case that the complaint had been entertained by the Magistrate and the complaint had been examined as a witness and further enquiry into the complaint is pending. He submitted that during the time the hostility lasts complainant could not prosecute the accused in a British Court, and that if the police prosecuted the accused the prosecution would be a valid procedure and not otherwise. In the matter of civil proceedings there was an enabling provision in the Civil Procedure Code that an alien enemy could institute a suit on the proceedings in a British Court on obtaining the permission of the Governor-General to do so. A corresponding provision was not made in the Criminal Procedure Code in regard to the criminal proceedings. He therefore contended the Magistrate was wrong in entertaining the complaint and that the complaint should be dismissed and proceedings up to the present stage quashed by His Lordship.

His Lordship declined to interfere with the Magistrate's proceedings at the present stage requiring that under the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code, the police could not prosecute a case without filing a charge sheet and that as in the present case the complainant had been entertained and the complaint had been examined and there calling for evidence in support of the case for the prosecution.

The counsel asked his Lordship to give a ruling or to refer the question to the Division Bench of the High Court. His Lordship declined to do either and dismissed the petition observing that the petitioner might argue the question in revision after the disposal of the case by the magistrate.

PRAGPORE DACOITY CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 23.

On Wednesday the hearing of the Pragpore dacoity case was resumed before the Krishnagar Special Commissioners. Brojendra Chandra Mazumdar, a student of the Calcutta Medical School, deposed that the accused Khittish Sanyal used to live in his mess. Accused Gopendra Lal Ray had been in their mess for one month and occupied the same room with Khittish.

Mohendranath Mukhopadhaya Inspector, Sukeas Street, Thana, deposed to the search made by the police of the mess in which Khittish and Gopendra lived. Witness said a telegram and a post card were found in Khittish's room. A copy of "Early History of India" by Mr. V. S. Smith and having the name of A. Lahiri written on it was also found in the room. To the court witness said Khittish was not a political suspect to his knowledge. Witness did not keep any special eye on the mess. Some formal witnesses than deposed to the association of the accused after which the court rose for the day.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ATTEMPT AT BLACKMAIL.

BOGUS POLICE OFFICERS' EXEMPLARY PUNISHMENT.

The Second Presidency Magistrate disposed of a case in which one Alibhai Jafferbhai and Hajim Oorja were charged by Inspector Sykes with pretending to hold office of police officers and of illegally arresting and trying to extort money from one Pandharinath Laxman.

The evidence showed that the complainant who resides at Lamington Road, was formerly a godown-keeper in the Bombay Bank and was now out of employment. On the 14th instant at 11-30 p.m. when he was sitting on a bench outside the America-India Cinematograph at Charni Road, the witness boy Anna Ramchandra about 16 years old, formerly a sepoy but now unemployed, went and sat near the complainant and asked him to get him some employment. To this the complainant replied that he himself was out of employment but Anna asked him to show the complainant's house so that Anna now and then could go there and make enquiries about any job. To this the complainant agreed and took him to his house. Just as the complainant opened the door to let out the boy the two accused went up and said that the complainant and the boy Anna were committing an unnatural crime and that the two accused were employed in the Bombay Police Force in the C. I. D. Accused No. 1 said that he was a C. I. D. Police Inspector and that No. 2 was a Jamadar in the same department. The two accused then tied the hands of the complainant and the boy Anna and took them to the complainant's room and searched it. Then the accused said that if they were paid Rs. 100 they would let the complainant go. They then released them. The complainant then fetched Trimbak Ratnoji, a witness in the case, and other neighbours. The accused told Trimbak that they were C. I. D. men. Then P. C. No. 1471 D. was called and the accused were arrested in the complainant's room. It was proved that the two accused were not employed in any department of the Police. Anna corroborated the complainant, and the evidence showed that the accused No. 1 deliberately sent him to the complainant. Anna also said that accused No. 1 knew him and that on the night in question he (accused No. 1) told him to go and sit by the side of the complainant and to somehow induce the complainant to take Anna to his house.

Both the accused pleaded not guilty. No. 1 said that he gave Anna some eatables and toddy. Then the boy went and sat near the complainant, and a little later they went to the latter's room and committed an unnatural offence there. When Anna came out of the room the accused stopped him and wanted to take both of them to the Police. So the complainant and Anna were telling this falsehood against him. He also said that Trimbak, a witness for the prosecution was keeping watch while the offence was being committed. Accused No. 2 made almost a similar statement.

The Magistrate said that he was unable to believe the two accused's version. The defence witnesses also were not satisfactory. He found the two men guilty of the offence with which they were charged. The accused were habitual criminals and had many previous convictions against them. They deserved severe sentences. Not only did they represent themselves as policemen, but on that pretext they tied the hands of the complainant and Anna, searched the house and demanded Rs. 100 to let them go. Accused No. 1 was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment out of which six months were to be solitary confinement. Accused No. 2 was sentenced to one year's hard labour.

COMPLAINT AGAINST A DISMISSED MANAGER.

ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Newby charged Bhiku Vitnu Mahakal with causing mischief to a house by fire, under section 436 of the Indian Penal Code. Messrs. C. N. Kanuga and Vinayak Navalkar defended the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that about 8-45 p.m., on Thursday night the accused went to a "bidee" shop on the ground-floor of a four-storeyed building at Prere Road. The shop belonged to one Ramchandra Krishnarao Powar, and the accused, who had been manager of the shop, was dismissed about eight days ago, because, it was alleged, he did not successfully conduct the business of the shop. on the night in question he asked the new manager, Ramchandra Roghoba, if the master of the shop was there, and on getting a reply in the negative, he started abusing the master. He then gave some money to a companion of his, who was waiting outside the shop and told him something. The latter left with the money and returned with some liquor in a tumbler. The accused drank the liquor though Ramchandra Raghoba told him not to drink liquor in the shop and asked him to leave. He, however, did not leave the shop and the manager attended to his customers. The accused ascended a loft and about five minutes after that, the manager, heard a cry of "fire." The latter went into the inner room, where he noticed a blaze and he fetched the police. When he returned with P. C. 2165 A., the accused had got down the loft and was running away but was arrested by the sepoy and a search being made, a match box was found on his person.

After the complainant and two other witnesses had been examined, Inspector Newby said he could not carry the case against the accused any further. The other witnesses did not help the case in so far as the origin of the fire was concerned. He therefore would lead no further evidence against the accused.

The accused pleaded not guilty. He said he had been to the shop to fetch his planks and gunny bags lying on the loft, where a tin kerosine lamp was burning. The loft was a small place, wherein one could not walk erect. As the property was being removed, the lamp was upset, and the papers, that were lying near, accidentally caught fire.

The Magistrate said there was no evidence that the accused intentionally set fire to the papers or that he committed mischief. He must therefore order the accused to be discharged as there were not sufficient grounds for committing him for trial.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

A NOTICE DISCHARGED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Haji Mahomed Essak Haji Ahmed, head of the Secunderabad Cutchi Memon Jamat, appeared in answer to a notice issued against him at the instance of Harun Abdulla, Musa Ibrahimdina, Jilubai Ellias and Jimbabai, Kutchi Memons, calling upon him to show cause why process should not be issued against him for defamation. Mr. D. B. Binning, barrister, instructed by Mr. M. A. Khan, solicitor, and Mr. V. F. Vicaji, appeared for the complainants; and Mr. S. G. Velinkar, barrister, instructed by Mr. Madon of Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madon, solicitors, appeared for the respondent.

The complainants, who are residents of Secunderabad, and are temporarily residing in Bombay; are related to one another. They alleged the Kutchi Memon Jamat of Bombay was considered the head jamat in India. All the "Kutchi Memon Jamats" in the mofussil were subordinate to the Bombay jamat, who had a final voice in all matters of dispute. About two and a half years ago the first two complainants approached the respondent as the head of the Secunderabad jamat, as a matter of formality, for his permission for a marriage which was arranged to take place between one Ahmed Aarun and the third complainant. The respondent put off granting the permission from time to time owing, it was alleged, to his ill-will towards the first two complainants. In March last the first complainant moved the Bombay "jamat." A correspondence followed between it and the respondent, and as a result Haji Adam Haji Usman Nurani, leader of the Bombay "jamat" sent for the first and fourth complainants, who informed the respondent about it and left Secunderabad for Bombay. Three days after their departure, the respondent called a hurried meeting of the "jamat," who excommunicated the complainants and Ahmed Harun in their absence. The respondent also sent a telegram to the members of the Bombay "jamat" saying the complainants had been excommunicated by the Secunderabad "jamat." The complainants said the Secunderabad "jamat" had not followed the usual procedure before excommunicating them, that its action was illegal, and that the respondent was guilty of defamation in communicating the "Secunderabad jamat's" resolution to the Bombay "jamat." On the 11th April the Bombay "jamat" granted permission to the engagement of Ahmed Harun to Jilubai and three days later the marirage was sanctioned and it was performed on the 17th idem.

Mr. Velinker submitted that the Secunderabad "jamat" was not subordinate to the Bombay "jamat" and the former was perfectly justified in acting as it had done in view of the defiant attitude of the complainants towards it. There had been no excessive publication and the respondent's action came ywithin the ninth exception of section 500 of the Indian Penal Code. The complainants were merely tools in the hands of the leaders of the Bombay "jamat," who wanted to get a decision from the Court holding that the Secunderabad "jamat" was subordinate to the Bombay "jamat."

The Magistrate said it would be undesirable to issue a process against the respondent. It was not a function of his court to decide the supremacy or otherwise of the Bombay "jamat" over the Secunderabad "jamat." He ordered the notice to be discharged.

MUNICIPAL PROSECUTION.

MESSRS. DIXON AND CO.'S FOUNDRY AT MAZAGON.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Wagh, Superintendent of Licenses, Bombay Municipality, charged Messrs. H. I. Dixon and Company, proprietors of an iron foundry at Mazagon, with carrying on trade or operations by working a factory without a license from the Municipal Commissioner. Mr. Crawford solicitor, appeared for the Municipality, while Mr. D. B. Binning, barrister, instructed by Mr. Jones, solicitor, appeared for Messrs. Dixon and Co.

The Municipality's case was that the factory, which had been erected with the permission of the Municipal Commissioner, had been working for the last three years. Recently complaints were made by the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Bombay, and a number of European and Indian residents of the locality, that a great nuisance was created by the noise caused by the working of the factory. The Commissioner thereupon asked the respondents to stop working the factory. But they continued working it without a license.

The defence was that the factory was allowed by the Municipality and the respondents had spent a large sum of money to erect it. They had put up boardings as required by the Municipality, to abate the nuisance and minimise the noise.

The further hearing was adjourned.

DACOITY IN FARIDKOT STATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 22.

A dacoity was committed on the night of 19th at Bhagtala in Faridkot State in the house of a sahukar by a gang of six or seven men armed with guns and spears. They wounded the sahukar and his wife and took away property, the extent of which is not known.

A dacoity was committed on Tuesday midnight in the house of Kristo Gopal Das in village

A dacoity committed on Tuesday midnight Barakpore Sadar, Sub-division of Khulna. Dacoits numbering about fourteen, armed with firearms, came with lanterns in their hands. One of them called Kristo Gopal by his name and requested him to open the door.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Cricket: Bombay Gymkhana Team vs. Poona Hindu Team.
Recital at the Cathedral 6-30 p.m.

MONDAY, July, 26.

P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Khiva with English Mails due at daylight.
Municipal Corporation Meeting.
Wilson Philological Lectures by Mr. H. N. Apte. Subject: Sanskrit and the Dialects derived from it: the Apabhransha. University Library, 5-45 p.m.

TUESDAY, July 27.

Improvement Trust Meeting, 4-15 p.m.
Bombay Co-operative Housing Association: The Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr's Paper on "The Need of Co-operation between neighbours in the development of building estates," Improvement Trust Office, 6 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, July 28.

Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-30 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, July 29.

Municipal Corporation.

THURSDAY. July 29.

West of India Angling Association, Annual General Meeting, Mr. Adamson's Flat, Forbes Building, Home Street 6-30 p.m.

DAILY.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 8-30 and 10 p.m.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 8-30 and

TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

	Page.
LEADING ARTICLES.	
The Progress of Baroda	8
Sidelights on the Sampson Case	8
FOREIGN NEWS.	
War Telegrams	9
INDIAN TELEGRAMS	9 & 10
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL.	
Bombay Churches	4
Bombay Corporation	10
Allien Traders in Bombay	11
South African Indian Fund	11
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS	7
GENERAL NEWS.	
Poona Day by Day	7
Forest War in La Woevri	12
The National Register	12
"Silent and Busy"	13
The Food of the Nation	13
Will Belgium Revive?	14
SPECIAL ARTICLE.	
Shells from the Sands of Bombay...	10
LEGAL NEWS	6
SPORTING NEWS	7
CORRESPONDENCE	7
COMMERCIAL	5
SHIPPING	4
THE WEATHER	4

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTH.

LINNETT—On the 17th July, 1915, at Vellore, the wife of Mr. P. Linnett Madras Police, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

MCCREA DE BUTTS—O'DONNELL—On the 17th June, 1915, at Hintlesham, near Ipswich, by the Rev. Canon Kempson uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. T. A. Garnett, cousin of the bride, and the Rev. A. A. Wilkinson Rector of the Parish, Frederick Cromie McCrea De Butts, Lieutenant, 55th Coke's Rifles F.F., Indian Army only son of the late Captain Frederick Robert McCrea De Butts, R.A., and Mrs. Forster to Kathleen Primrose Manus, elder daughter Of Octavius O'Donnell, of Hintlesham.

DEATH.

WILLIAMSON—On the 14th July 1915, at Verral House, Miller's Road, Bangalore, of cholera. Agnes Williamson Ingram, the beloved wife of Andrew Williamson, District Engineer M. & S. M. Railway, Bangalore and eldest daughter of Alexander Ingram, Esq. of Ashtom Gourock, Scotland, in her 37th year.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders by Lieut.-Colonel J. W. Hawes, V. D., commanding B. V. A.

COLABA, July 23.

742—Duties. Captain R. C. D. Graham R. A., will proceed to Ahmedabad on 23rd July 1915 on inpection duty in connection with No. 4 Company, Returning to Bombay on completion of duty.
743—Examinations. The undermentioned N. C. O.s passed an examination in H. P. F. at Colaba on 16th July 1915:—
Corporal Bellamy, Classification V. G.
Bombr. Jackson. Classification V. G.
744—Leave. No. 69 Staff Sergeant Mechanist Mackay is granted leave from 29-7-15 to 28-9-15 both days inclusive.
745—Escrots. 1 Officer, 7 N. C. O.s and men, Bombay Volunteer Artillery will proceed to Ahmednagar on the night of the 23rd July 1915, escorting 2 German Officers and 3 German Rank ad File prisoners of war, returning on completion of duty. Authority Head Quarters, Bombay Brigade. No. 5423/15 dated 22nd July 1915.
746—Parades. Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Colaba on Tuesday and Thursday 27th and 29th instant for 15pdr B. L. Gun drill at 7 a.m. Gun Laying Class on Wednesday and Friday 28th and 30th instant at 7-30 a.m. Signallers Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday 27th, 28th 29th and 30th. Recruits daily at 7 a.m. except Sundays.

(Sd.) R. C. D. GRAHAM, Captain, R.A..
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E. Commanding.

July 24.

154.—Guards.—The following is a detail of Guard Duties during July.
Companies will parade at Headquarters at 6-45 p.m. Dress.—Drill Order, with helmets, Haversacks and Waterbottles.
5 Days 20th to 24th July "C" Coy. 1 N. C. O. and 4 men per day.
3 Days 25th to 27th July "A" Coy. 1 N. C. O. and 4 men per day.
4 Days 28th to 31st July "E" Coy. 1 N. C. O. and 4 men per day.
146.—Parades.

MONDAYS.

"G" Coy. 7-15 a.m. at the Gymkhana. All Section with Arms-Musketry.
"G" Coy. Recruits 7-15 a.m. at the Gymkhana.
"D" Coy. will parade at 7 a.m. at the Telegraph Quarters.
N. C. Officers of A. C. E. and F. Cos. Headquarters at 6-30 p.m.
C. D. and F. Recruits Headquarters at 6-15 p.m.
"F" Coy. will parade at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m. Dress.—Drill Order, Khaki with helmets. All members must attend.

TUESDAYS.

"B" Coy. at Headquarters at 7-15 a.m. Dress.—Drill Order, Khaki, soft shoes if weather is wet.
"G" Coy. at 6 p.m. at the Gymkhana—Pali Hill Section and others who have permission to attend evening parades with arms—Musketry.
"G" Coy. Recruits at 6 p.m. at Headquarters.
"E" and "B" Cos. Recruits at Headquarters at 6 p.m.
Until further orders "C" Coy. will parade at Headquarters every Tuesday at 6-15 p.m. All members must attend.

WEDNESDAYS.

Headquarters at 6-15 p.m.
"C" "D" "E" and "F" Cos. Recruits at

THURSDAYS.

"G" Coy. 7-15 at the Gymkhana. All Sections with arms—Musketry.
"G" Coy. Recruits 7-15 a.m. at the Gymkhana.
"F" Coy. Nos. 1 and 4 Sections at 6-15 p.m. at Headquarters until further orders.

FRIDAYS.

"G" and "E" Cos. Recruits at Headquarters at 7-15 a.m.
"B" Coy. Recruits at Headquarters at 7-30 a.m.
"B" Coy. at Headquarters at 7-15 a.m. Dress.—Drill Order, Khaki, soft shoes if weather is wet.
"C", "D" and "F" Cos. Recruits at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m.
198.—Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class Firing as follows:—
"G" Coy., from Friday 16th to Saturday 31st instant both days inclusive.
Officers Commanding Companies will please detail at least 8 N. C. Officers and men daily.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 p.m.
238.—Lecture.—There will be a lecture for Officers and N. C. Officers on Wednesday next the 28th instant at 6-30 p.m. in the Municipal Hall.

(Sd.) N. B. KINNEAR, Lieut.,
Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. C. B. Baldock and Officers the Band of the 108th Infantry will play this evening the following selection of music at the Bombay Gymkhana beginning at 6:—
March—Sons of the Brave .....T. Bidgood.
Selection—The Spring Chicken ...L. Monckton.
Valse—Torero .....Translateur.
Intermezzo—Cavalleria Rusticana Mascagni's.
Selection—Princes Caprice .....L. Fall.
Two Step—Ramona .....L. Johnson.

STRING BAND AT THE COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15.
March—"Sylvia" .....Vlach.
Idyll—"Glow Worm" .....Lincke.
Valse—"Celtic" .....O'Donnell.
Selection from—"The Passing Show of 1914" .....Finck.
Song—"There's a Long, Long Trail" ...Elliott.
Selection—"The Quaker Girl" .....Monckton.
Polka-Song—"La Petite Tonkinoise" Scotto Christine.

WEST OF INDIA ANGLING ASSOCIATION.

The Annual General Meeting of this Association will be held at Mr. Adamson's Flat, Forbes Building, Home Street on Thursday, 29th July at 6-30 p.m.

PARSI GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The total of public subscriptions received up to date in aid of the Bomanji Dinshaw Petit Parsee General Hospital amount to Rs. 26,83,116-10-9.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the above Association Mr. Manilal C. Parekh B.A., will conduct a class for the study of Emerson's Essays today at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.), in the premises of the Association, Amrali House, Girgaum Back Road.

REPORTED THEFT.

Mr. Phirozeshah Edulji Vajifdar a civil engineer, residing in Kolbhat Lane, reports the simultaneous disappearance of currency notes, cash and a gold ring, collectively valued at Rs. 560, and a domestic, who had lately been taken on in service.

NOTE ON CONCESSION IN DEFERRED FOREIGN MESSAGES.

The Telegraph Department notifies:—The concession recently granted does not permit the use of arabic figures in deferred foreign telegrams but allows groups being writeen in an abbreviated form. As for example, five-twoseven for five hundred and twenty seven.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

No fresh cases of either plague, small-pox, or cholera occurred in Bombay on Thursday. The total mortality from all causes was 53 as compared with 85 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 77 of 1913. The total number of rats caught was 1,878, out of which 11 were found to be plague-stricken. A Ward contributed 2 of these. B Ward 1, C Ward 3 and E Ward 5.

SERVANT WITH A CHEQUE DUPED.

Ebrahimbhoy Kamadia Ismail Cassum reports to the Police that he gave his servant a cheque on the Eastern Bank for Rs. 200 payable to the bearer, to get it cashed. At the Bank the servant asked a Hindu to write his (servant's) name at the back of the cheque for him as he did not know how to write. The Hindu said a one-anna stamp should be affixed, and the servant went to get one, leaving the cheque with the Hindu. On his return he found that the Hindu had disappeared and that the cheque had been cashed.

ENLISTMENT OF A WELL-KNOWN BOXER

A correspondent writes:—Volunteer M. A. Kubes of boxing fame has enlisted as a private in the 2nd Loyal North Lancs Regt., and is already on his way to the Front. It will be remembered that this lad though only 18 years of age, conspicuously distinguished himself not long ago by the remarkable progress he made as a boxer and in addition to having provided the public with some very interesting bouts at the Tournaments held in Bombay recently, he defeated Deputy Inspector Melville of the Bombay Police on points.

THE M. M. JAIN CENTRAL LIBRARY BHULESHWAR.

The promoters of the Munishri Mohunlalji Jain Central Library have arranged to give free use of the books particularly beneficial to females through the Circulating Library to Jain ladies whether in flats or chawls at their own place of residences in all the different parts of the city and hope that their fellow-brothers will co-operate with them in assisting to promote their cause by giving them the best use of these books after safeguarding the interests of the Library.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

Commencing at 6 p.m. to-night, the story of "Cabria" will be shown complete in all its parts at the Excelsior Theatre. While again on Sunday there will be three performances, at 3: 6 and 9-30 o'clock, when the picture may again be seen in its entirely.

It is regrettable that owing to the late arrival of the English Mail, Mr. Goldin will be unable to appear to-night owing to unavoidable circumstances However, Bombay theatregoers will be all the more anxious to see him on Monday evening, when crowded houses are anticipated. Mr. Goldin is then presenting precisely the same show as he has given recently in London, with additions even to his repertoire. The management of the Excelsior Theatre state that he will be the most highly paid artiste yet engaged for the East.

There appears to be some doubt existing as to whether the tiger Mr. Goldin introduces into the chief part of his performance is a *bona fide* animal, but one short glimpse of "Lily"—for that is her pet name—on Monday night will be sufficient to dispel all doubt. She is the tiger god of a wonderful spectacular production of Mr. Goldin by that name, and is perhaps the one reminder of reality in the piece for namely everything else may be said to pass through a score of changes every few minutes at the hands of the magic Goldin. His performance is divided into three parts, first called "animated shadowgraphy," second a revue of conjurors, imitating magicians' methods for the last 500 years, and finally his great spectacular pantomime "The Tiger God" in which he is supported by his full Company.

NEW ALEXANDRA CINEMA.

The eagerness with which the picture patrons of the above Picture Palace, crowded the theatre last week, goes a great way to prove that the public taste for serial films has taken a firm grip. The episodes 8th and 9th of this great serial "The Master Key" to be run this week, from to-day, show off Ella Hall and Bob Leonard in their best form. These episodes contain a thrilling hand to hand to fight between Wilkerson and Dore, and a realistic pistol and carbine battle between Mexicans and Dore's miners, who try to defend his mine against two hundred of Wilkerson's hirelings. It is the most realistic labour battle ever depicted on the screen. It is a vivid and realistic example of guerilla warfare ever portrayed on the screen. Over two hundred Mexican horsemen were specially engaged for the scene. The motor race after the deeds in the concluding part of the eighth episode is very exciting and thrilling. Two comics and Pathe's latest War Gazette complete the programme. The well known Keystone comedies are a special feature of this Cinema Company.

VICTOR CINEMA.

This week is billed a stupendous programme at the above Cinema in Edwardes Theatre Kalbadevi Road. There are two star films "At The Eleventh Hour" and "The Whimsical Threads of Destiny." The former deals with a story of an innocent man having fallen a victim to the circumstantial evidence with a very happy issue. The firm being produced by the famous Universal Company contains many picturesque scenes and death-dealing deeds and incidents. The latter is a circus drama of exceptional charm, based upon a woman's revenge and her consequent downfall. Comics and other interesting subjects will provide a very good cinema show.

GYMKHANA NIGHT AT SKATING RINK

The management of the Skating Rink, with its usual enterprise, has arranged a programme of Gymkhana sports as an extra item of the night session this evening, commencing at 10-30. The events comprise a gentlemen's race, ladies' race, wheel-barrow, trundle, tea race for gentlemen, balloon race for ladies, and a "threading the needle" competition, also for the fair ones. Intending competitors are requested to send in their names by noon to-day.

FATAL SCISSORS WOUNDS.

VERDICT AT INQUEST.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest at the G. T. Hospital, touching the death of Lawrence Fernandez, a fireman, aged 25, residing at Trinity Street, Dhobi Talao. Bernard Fernandez who is alleged to have assaulted the deceased was present at the inquest.

Istod Santan Maria said the deceased, Bernard and himself were neighbours. About 9 p.m., on the 14th instant, Thomas Lobo who lived in the same room as the deceased, came home and knocked at the door. Bernard came out of his room opposite and started scolding witness. The deceased asked him why he was scolding witness and went back to his room. Shortly after, the deceased came out of the room as he wanted to go on board. Bernard was standing at his own door, holding a pair of scissors closed dagger fashion in his right hand. As the deceased was passing him, Bernard struck him with the scissors behind his right ear. The deceased came back to his room, remained there the whole night, and was the next day removed to the Hospital where he died. He was sober but his assailant was drunk. The scissors were next morning found in Bernard's room.

The medical evidence was to the effect that the death was due to fracture of the skull with injury to brain.

The jury returned a verdict that the deceased died from his having been struck on the head with a large pair of scissors by Bernard Fernandez, which act amounted to an offence, punishable under the Indian Penal Code.

Sir John Ramsay has resumed charge as Chief Commissioner, Baluchistan.

Dr. Varis, a private practitioner and author of Malaria and Beri Beri, has been appoined Civil Surgeon of Muttra.

AMERICAN POLO CUP.

NO UNSPORTSMANLIKE CHALLENGING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 23.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

London July 22. Reuter's Chicago correspondent telegraphs that Mr. Foxhall Keene declares it would be unsportsmanlike to challenge England for the America polo cup until English teams have been reconstituted and are in form. "We want the cup," he says, "but we want it with honour."

DINNER AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, July 23.

The following dined to-night at Government House:—

Brigadier-General St. T. Brooking, Mrs. Brooking, Miss Brooking, The Hon. Mr. W. A. Sharp, the Hon. Mr. B. S. Kamat, the Hon. Mr. N. D. Khandalawalla, Mrs. Khandalawalla, Mr. H. F. Beale, Mr. C. A. Kincaid, Mrs. Kincaid, Lieut.-Col. H. D. Packer, Major W. J. Hunter, Mrs. Hunter, Major W. R. Raeburn, Mrs. Raeburn, Major W. V. Richards, Mrs. Richards, Capt. W. B. White, Capt. J. E. C. Graham, Capt. N. M. Adam, Mr. M. Kennedy Mrs. Kennedy, Mr. G. H. Thisleton-dyer, Mrs. Thisleton-dyer, Mr. Charles, J. J. Fox, Second-Lieut. J. A. Liddell, Mrs. Liddell, Aga Shah Rookh Shah, Miss Scudamore, Miss Barnett.

House Party:—The Hon. Mr. Justice M. H. W. Hayward, Mr. A. F. Sells, Lieut. Col. J. Jackson, Major F. D. Hunt, Mrs. Hunt, Miss Major W. Glen Liston, Mr. G. S. Wilson, Mrs. Wilson Mr. R. W. Harter their Excellencies and Staff.

MADRAS GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KURNOOL, July 23.

The Governor of Madras continuing his fifteen days' tour arrived at Kurnool yesterday having travelled overnight from Chandragiri. His Excellency received a public welcome at the Collector's Office and replied to the addresses from the Municipal Council and the District Board. He afterwards drove through the town and visited the tomb of Abdul Wahab Khan, a Nawab, who governed the area as Deputy of a Bijapur King and who gradually took possession of the tract which now forms the Kurnool District. During his four days' stay here the Governor will be the guest of Mr. H. A. B. Vernon, I.C.S., Collector.

VILLAGERS AS SPECIAL CONSTABLES

REFUSAL TO WEAR BELTS AND BATONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 23.

At the High Court yesterday, Justices Sharfuddin and Chapman were engaged in hearing a rule issued on behalf of Pradip Singh and twenty others, zemindars of Muzafferpore, against the order of the District Magistrate of Muzafferpore directing the prosecution of the petitioners for refusal to accept belts and batons when appointed special constables.

There was a dispute between the lessee of a ferry and the petitioners, followed by rioting, in which the latter were the aggressors. The Magistrate drew up proceedings under section 107 Criminal Procedure Code and while it was pending, the lessee of the ferry informed the authorities of his apprehension of a breach of the peace and prayed that the other side be appointed special constables. The magistrate after enquiry appointed the petitioners special constables. They went to the police office but refused to accept the belts and batons.

Their Lordships reserved judgment.

THE LATE MR. GRAHAM.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—May I request, through the columns of your paper, those who are connected with the St. John Ambulance Association and the Brigade to call, at an early date, a preliminary meeting to take steps to commemorate the memory of the late Hon. Captain W. L. Graham, the joint-President of the Association, "an honourable man of business, a true friend and a perfect type of English gentleman."—Yours, etc.

S. K. ENGINEER, M.R.C.P.E.,
Marine Lines,
July 22.

PASSENGERS PER S.S. CALEDONIA.

The following is the list of passengers booked to proceed by the homeward mail steamer Caledonia sailing from Bombay to-morrow:—

Anderton, Miss E. H; Ballingall, Mr. J; Bartlett, Mr. L. H; Bligh Mr. P; Bramley, Mr. P; Briggs, Mr. A; Cane, Mrs. E. G. S., 2 Infants and Nurse; Chard Mrs. H. F; Fisher, Dr. R. W; Forwood, Mrs. D. K; Goff, Mr. G. H; Goff, Mrs. G. C; Harvey Mr. J. J; Henshaw, Mrs. D. and Infant; Herbert, Mrs. H. A; Hoste, Mr. R. D; Knowles Mr. G; Nanda, Mr. Ram Nath; Palancott, Mr. F. S; Perree, Mr. W. H; Reid Mrs. C. H; Renwick, Mr. W; Roy, Mr. L. M; Rundlett, Mr. Oscar; Singh, Mr. Jagadish; Stephens Mr. F. W; Wallach, Mr. W; Weston, Mrs. W; White, Mr; Wilson Miss C. Kerr; Williams, Mrs. E. Alban; Williams, Miss D; Williams, Miss M; Williams, Miss; Woodward, Mrs. F. C. & Child; Jones Mr; Jackson, Mr. Child and Infant; Rouse, Mr. F. J; Fawcett, I.C.S., Mr. G; Downing, Mr; Henderson Mr. J. S; Mackenzie, Mrs; Brett, Mrs; Ford, Mrs; Standridge Mrs; Dass, Mr. S. R; Duncan, Mr; Rolston, Mr. J; Northcote, Mr; Mann, Mrs; Helmers, Miss; Ellis Mr. H. J. M. and Mrs; Rees Mr. J. H. P; Carmichael, Mrs. G; Stanhope Powers, Mrs; Daunt, Mrs; Brinkley, Mrs. 3 Children and two Infants; Aust, Mr. W. J; Stewart Mr; Lonba, Mr. D. D; Slater, Mr. J. H; Waterman, Mrs; Massie Mrs. and Child; McClellan, Mrs., Infant and Nurse; Caltherp Miss V; Yule, Mr. Andrew; Hewlett, Mr. F. M. Bell, Mr. L. C; Nicholson Mr.

FOOTBALL.

THE HARWOOD LEAGUE.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA 9 LUSITANIANS 1.

Another Harwood League fixture was decided last evening, when the Bombay Gymkhana beat the Lusitanians, of Hockey fame, by the large margin of eight goals. The ground was rendered extremely slippery by the heavy showers of rain that fell just before the commencement of the game, making good Football impossible. The Gymkhana quite outclassed their lighter and weaker opponents and were better able to negotiate the difficult ground on which they had to play. The Lusitanians fought hard to keep their footing and at times the efforts of some of their players to maintain their equilibrium caused the spectators intense amusement. On a drier ground they would no doubt have given a better account of themselves. Throughout the greater portion of the sixty minutes' play the Bombay Gymkhana hemmed the Lusitanians in their own half of the field and kept up a persistent attack on their goal. Had the shooting of the Bombay Gymkhana been more accurate a larger score would certainly have been registered. The Lusitanians stuck gamely to their task and played an excellent uphill game. They made occasional dashes for their opponents goal and one of these dashes resulted in Pais beating the Gymkhana custodian with a hard shot at close range. Begbie, Barrett and Edwards played well for the winners while Cyriaco D'Souza, Pais and Martins stood out prominently for the losers.

The Gymkhana scored no less than half a dozen goals in the first half and added another three in the second moiety, to which the Lusitanians replied with a solitary goal in the second half.

Bombay Gymkhana ..... 9 goals.
Lusitanians ..... 1 goal.

Bombay Gymkhana:—Goal, Jones; backs, Bell and Bebie; half-backs, Cook Barrett and Bradbury; forwards, McKee, Thomson, Edwards, Asher and Mc Bean.

Lusitanians:—Goal, L. D'Souza; backs, D'Souza and Faria; half-backs, DeSa, Martins and D'Mello; forwards, N. D'Souza, Periera, Pais, Down and Cyriaco D'Souza.

RESULTS UP-TO-DATE.

Teams	P.	W.	L.	D.	Goals. F.	A.	P.
R. G. A.	2	2	0	0	9	1	4
Bombay Gymkhana...	2	1	0	1	10	2	3
Inst. Luso-Indiano...	1	1	0	0	2	0	2
Medicals	1	1	0	0	2	1	2
Y. M. C. A.	2	0	1	1	2	5	1
6th Devons	1	0	1	0	1	2	0
Bengal United	1	0	1	0	0	2	0
Lusitanians	2	0	2	0	1	14	0

TO-DAY'S GAME.
6th Devons v. Bengal United.

THE INDIAN PASSENGERS AND TRAFFIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

INAUGURAL MEETING.

A meeting of the above Association was held yesterday afternoon at Homji Street, Mr. Jaisukhalal Mehta presiding.

The object for which the Association is established is to enquire into and ascertain the grievances in respect of Indian passangers, and to petition local bodies, railway and steamer companies etc., with a view to obtain redress of such grievances as may come to their notice. It is proposed to hold periodical conferences to discuss the grievances of passengers and take necessary steps to remove them.

In order to meet the expenses of the Association it is proposed to start a fund and establish a membership which is dividend into several classes, the fee being fixed according to the class of members.

Although the meeting was timed to be held at 6 p.m., it did not actually begin till after 6-30 p.m.

At the outset Mr. Shambhuprasad read a number of letters from sympathisers showing that this question has agitated the minds of men far and wide in this Presidency. Mr. Nursey proposed that the above Association be formed and he read out the rules. He said that this question was an acute one and deserving the attention of the public. It had been taken up by organs of public opinion both English and Indian. It was also referred to in the Poona Conference.

Mr. Shambhuprasad proposed a committee to be appointed of eight gentleman.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

THE LATE MR. MOTIBHAI MATHURBHAI DESAI.

We regret to learn that Mr. M. M. Desai of the well-known Desai family of Nadied died there on Saturday, the 17th instant at the age of 54. Mr. Desai began his service in the Rajpipla State, Nandad, thirty years ago and rose to the high position of Chief Revenue Commissioner through sheer merit, honestly and hard work. In him the State has lost a valuable and honest officer and the people a good friend.

A CONTRAST.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—One is surprised to find the way in which justice is delivered in the different parts of the Bombay Presidency. Mr. L. W. Laghate First Class Sub-Judge Ahmednager is being prosecuted on a charge of bribery in one part of the Presidency whereas in another Mr. Sampson although having been declared by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay to have accepted bribes is being taken no notice of by the Government.

The probable reasons are that either there is no Mr. Orr to support the former or no Rao Bahadur Girdharsing in the Bombay Police to prosecute the latter,—Yours, etc.,

JUSTICE.

July 23rd.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

GYMKHANA CRICKET.

CAPT. GOLDIE'S SENSATIONAL INNINGS.

Since the cricket season began in the early part of June, there has been no exhibition whatever of first class cricket, either on the part of the Gymkhana or any of the Indian teams they have played against.

But to-day, in the match against the Mahomedan Cricket Club, the Gymkhana had a complete surprise packet in Capt. Goldie, who figured for the second time on the Gymkhana ground. The Gymkhana first innings began at 2 and ended at 6-30 and from the moment that Goldie entered the field with Kirkwood to the time he severed a very productive partnership with Cannon and that was fifteen minutes before the Gymkhana wound up, it was practically a Goldie innings.

Goldie remained at the wicket for over four hours, and during that lengthy period played havoc with the bowling of Mahomood Bartani, Yussuf Beg Aziz and Sher Khan. He brought all his county experience into play. It is very many years since such brilliant batting has been witnessed on the Poona ground. He compiled his magnificient score of 190 by dint of sound judgment and of a succession of boundaries and over-boundaries, having hit no fewer than 17 boundaries and 8 over-boundaries. His batting in fact was phenomenal throughout. If he tired the bowlers he tired himself out and it was only when utterly fagged that he happened to hot the ball into the bowler's hands. Cannon who had hitherto shaped without any conspicious gallantry found inspiration in Goldie's play and he stood firm for 65 having hit out freely in all directions of the field. It is a real pity that Goldie has not decided to take a hand in the forthcoming Quandrangular contests. After his exhibition to-day he would prove a most valuable asset to the Britishers.

For the Mahomedans Sher Khan, A.D.C., to the Governor, fielded and bowled remarkably well. He accounted for two wickets and to M. Shaik did the greater part of the catching. The match will be resumed to-morrow if the rain holds off, as it did to-day.

Scores:—

POONA GYMKHANA.

First Innings.

Capt. Goldie, c & b Aziz	190
Mr. Kirkwood, c G. M. Shaik, b Bastani	4
Mr. Holman, b Sher Khan	11
Capt. Yates, c Bastani, b Aziz	5
Mr. Smith, c G. M. Shaik, b Mahmood	11
Capt. Jones c Aziz, b Mahmood	3
Mr. Cannon, c G. M. Shaik, b Mahomed	65
Mr. Marshall, b Aziz	0
Capt. Reynolds, c Sher Khan, b Mahmood	4
Mr. Fawcett, c G. M. Shaik, b Mahmood	0
Mr. Kinghorn, not out	1
Extras	17
Total	311

BRIGADE ORDERS.

By Brig.-General H. T. Brooking, C.B., Commanding Poona Brigade.

POONA, July 23.

1st Class Assistant Surgeon L. P. Kenyon, I.S.M.D., was directed to proceed from Poona to Bombay in charge of reinforcements for Indian Expeditionary Force "A" which left Poona on 13th July 1915 and is to proceed to Mhow on completion of duty.

The Treasury Officer, Poona, is authorised to advance to the Assistant Director of Ordnance Stores, 5th and 6th Divisions, the sum of Rs. 150 (Rupees one hundred and fifty only), on account of advance of pay to Staff Sergt. E. B. Gowdy proceeding to join Indian Expeditionary Force "A" on the 13th July 1915.

The Treasury Officer, Poona, was authorised to advance to the Deputy Assistant Director, Medical Services (Mobilization), 6th Divisional Area, the sum of Rs. 225 (Rupees two hundred and twenty-five only) on account of advance of pay to temporary followers proceed for duty on Hospital Ship Guildford Castle.

The Treasury Officer, Poona, was authorised to advance to the Deputy Assistant Director, Medical Services (Mobilization), 6th Divisional Area, the sum of Rs. 60 (Rupees sixty only) on account of advance of pay to No. PNA. 340. Pakhali Bhistie Karam Ali Bhagatkir, who proceeded as reinforcement for Indian Expeditionary Force "E."

The Treasury Officer, Ahmednagar, is authorised to advance the sum of Rs. 200 (Rupees two hundred only) to 2nd Lt. F. J. Smith, 2/4th Dorset Regiment on account of travelling allowances from Ahmednagar to Quetta.

It is notified that Divisional and Brigade Commanders may, at their discretion, authorise the entertainment by depots of Indian units of the additional vernacular teacher sanctioned in Army Department letter No. 21566-4 (A. G. 5) dated 27th February 1915.

Under the authority of Para. 105 (c) A.R.I., Volume X, the O. C. Depot, 117th Mahrattas, is authorised to issue a Railway Warrant from Poona to Lilla and return to a sick attendant accompanying No. 2172 Fitter Mudaffar.

(Sd.) G. N. FORD, Captain,
Station Staff Officer.

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Orders by Captain H. G. Rankinson commanding Poona Volunteer Rifles.

POONA, July 23.

507—Signalling. A Signalling Class will be held at Head Qrs. every Friday at 5-30 p.m.
508—Parades. "A" Company will parade at Head Qrs. every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7-15 a.m.
"B" Company will parade at Head Qrs. every Wednesday and Saturday at 5-30 p.m. Dress. Uniform.
Recruits and Cadets will parade at Head Qrs. every evening except Thursday at 5-15 p.m.

(Sd.) CHAS. J. J. FOX Lieut.
Ag. Adjutant Poona Vol. Rifles.

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Will be awarded to the best writer of late Hon. Mr. GOKHALE'S LIFE in English. The writings will be examined by the Committee consisting of Sir Narayanrao Candavarkar, Hon. Mr. Surendra Nath Banarjee and Dr. D. Mackinchan, M.A., D.D., LL.D. &c.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Saturday, July 24, 1915.

THE PROGRESS OF BARODA.

About thirty-five years ago, when the present ruler of Baroda was but in his eighteenth year, Sir Richard Temple, then Governor of the Presidency, uttered the following prophetic words in addressing his Highness on the occasion of laying the foundation-stone of the Laxmi Villas Palace in the capital of the State: "I hope that your Highness' name will go down to history as one of the great Gaekwars of Baroda; that you will be remembered among the good administrators and rulers, whom the Maratha nation has produced, from the days of Shivaji and Balaji, and Mahadav Rao and Nana Fudnavis and others." The promise which Maharaja Siyajirao held out even at that early date has fructified in the enlightened and progressive policy followed by him during a long reign which will form one of the brightest pages in the annals of the State. His Highness, like most other rulers and administrators, has made mistakes during his career, but it will be universally admitted that his example has been a great influence for good, not only in other States but also in British India. The latest administrative report of his State for the year 1913-14, is before us and even a casual reading of it at once predisposes one to a closer study. It is distinguished from reports of other States by its bulk, which to a superficial reader may appear as a drawback. But the Report is so admirably constructed and arranged and so interestingly written, that the serious reader who is really concerned to ascertain the progress of the administration and master its details, is in no sort of difficulty, but, on the contrary, quickly becomes absorbed in the story that it tells. For facility of reference the subjects are so arranged under separate and appropriate headings, that, for an earnest student of politics it is easy to find out what progress the State is making. And the present Dewan concludes the report with a few remarks on some of the distinctive features of administration, —remarks which serve as an admirable summary.

The first thing that arrests attention is, of course, the conspicuous interest evinced by his Highness' Government in the matter of Education,—especially primary education; and very interesting and exhaustive information on the subject fully bears out this fact. A special point which marks the educational system of Baroda from that followed in other parts of India is the unusually predominant share of the State in the care and burden of education. Out of a total of 3,018 primary and other institutions, only 19 are aided and 22 unaided private schools; even in secondary schools, popular enterprise is represented in 24 out of 58, and out of these 24, only 3 are unaided. The total expenditure on education for the year roughly was Rs. 17,21,000, and it is significant to compare this figure with the corresponding figure for Bengal,—the most advanced educationally of all the British Provinces,—where in 1912-13 out of a total educational expenditure of nearly 203 lakhs, public funds (including municipal) contributed only 82 lakhs, the rest being met by fees and other non-State resources. The increase in the number of institutions from 3,045 to 3,088 was due chiefly to the opening of independent girls' schools in response to the popular demand in localities where there were 50 or more girls attending the mixed schools. The operation of the raised age-limit, a more vigorous enforcement of the compulsory principle and a genuine demand on the part of the people for secondary education, was responsible for the gratifying increase in the number of students from 2,07,913 to 2,29,903. And with a view to associate the people in the working of the compulsory system the task of fining defaulting parents for non-admission of children was entrusted to the local village boards and the municipalities. Another point which is unique in the history of Indian education is that, along with the spread of primary schools, there goes on in the State a remarkable development of the library system which was started several years ago. At the end of the year there was a net work of 424 libraries and reading rooms spread over all parts of the State, —almost every big village in the territory boasting a library.

The State has a Legislative Council,—of whose members 15 are non-official. An interesting piece of legislation during the year was the passing of a Factory Act based on the lines of the British Indian Act with the important distinction that it imposed an obligation on the owners of factories to provide educational facilities for young children between the ages of 9 and 12 employed in them. A noteworthy feature which needs to be followed in British India is the extensive use of the conciliation system as a check on legislation. And the State has also shown the way in trying to bring ready and cheap justice to the doors of the people by investing the village *Punchayets* with judicial powers. In regard to the police, however, its strength and cost seem to be unnecessarily beyond the requirements of peace and security. For its area and population, as the Dewan himself admits, the Baroda State is very much more over-policed than either Mysore or Travancore. The experience gained by the State as the result of the separation of executive and judicial functions is another matter which may be commended to the consideration of British administrators. Nowhere has this separation been carried out more completely than in Baroda, and, as the Dewan says, while it has contributed to the speedy and effective administration of justice, it has not weakened the hands of the executive or affected their efficiency. In local self-government, too, the State has made progress,—though it were to be wished that this progress was more satisfactory and substantial,—especially in the direction of ensuring non-official majorities and the election of non-official chairmen. The total revenue for the year amounted to 2,04,70,626 as against an expenditure of Rs. 1,42,12,195. A welcome increase under a separate head was that under Education, amounting to Rs. 1,21,981, which requires no comment in view of the enlightened policy of the State in the matter. But the expenditure of about twenty lakhs on palaces seems rather large. During the year there was a steady and continued progress in the co-operative movement in the State, the number of societies rising from 189 to 262, that of members from 5,465 to 7,749 and the working capital from Rs. 3,36,000 to Rs. 6,39,837. Other forms of co-operation, too, are encouraged. But while the State is in various ways endeavouring to bring home to the ryots the needs and methods of agricultural improvement, its efforts at industrial development were arrested by the banking crisis. It was with the greatest difficulty that local industries pulled through the hard times created by the panic among the investing public. The State has, however, sanctioned and set apart a substantial sum to develop existing, and encouraging new, industries.

SIDELIGHTS ON THE SAMSON CASE.

An extraordinary feature of the Samson defamation case in the Police Court, was the evidence given by Mr. Kudabux Nussarwanji Griffiths, Cashier's Secretary in the office of the Improvement Trust. Mr. Griffiths, it appears, in addition to his ordinary official duties, used to buy Government paper and other securities,—he may be still doing so,—for employees of the Trust. He bought occasionally for Mr. Samson and for four or five other people in the office. But as he also stated that he made these purchases on behalf of private friends and kept no memoranda of the Notes and Debentures he purchased, and does not seem to possess a very brilliant memory, it was impossible to sort out the transactions and fix any particular purchases as being on behalf of any particular individual. A broker in Government paper, through whom these purchases were made, was produced, however, and revealed that Mr. Griffiths' transactions were on a considerable scale. In October, 1912, he bought Government paper to the amount of Rs. 2,000. In January, 1913, his purchases of Government paper totalled Rs. 32,000 and during the next few months up to the 17th June further purchases were made totalling Rs. 12,000. Mr. Griffiths after this was recalled and repeated that he had kept no account of the amount of paper he purchased for Mr. Samson in 1913. He was able to remember that a purchase of Rs. 20,000 worth on a certain date was not on his behalf, but he did not say on whose behalf the purchase was made. He could not say how much he had bought for Samson. He had entirely forgotten; nor could he say even approximately for how many people he bought. All he could remember about the transactions on Samson's behalf was that they began roughly four or five years previously and that the last purchase made for him was in November, 1914, when he bought Improvement Trust Debentures of the value of Rs. 1,500 or Rs. 2,000, and that on one occasion Samson gave him the name of the Synagogue for collecting interest,—Samson it may be remembered was a trustee of his Synagogue and kept the money of the Synagogue, as well as that of his brother and other members of his family all in one banking account without any sort of separate accounts. Mr. Orr in his evidence said he knew of no rule prohibiting Government servants from dealing in Government paper, and there was no prohibition against Trust servants doing business in Government paper and shares for other Trust servants. That may be so, but the facts disclosed are none the less somewhat surprising, and we doubt whether any head of the executive of any other public body would care about his cashiers, who are whole-time servants, going out into the Bazaar during office hours presumably, to conduct these Government paper transactions for their fellow-officials. Mr. Griffiths must have spent a good deal of time over the business, for he said in his evidence, "As soon as the money was paid to me I used to go to the Bazaar make casual enquiries of rates and after complainant approved, he used to give me the cheque for the purchase. I used to hand over the cheques to the broker. He gave me the Debentures during the day or next day." And this sort of thing was going on, on behalf of four or five people in the Trust Office, as well as for friends and relations, who we suppose had good reasons for entrusting their transactions to Mr. Griffiths, instead of doing their own business themselves. Mr. Orr may think there is no harm in all this. And while others who are not so well-blessed with money to invest, may envy the salaried employees of a public body, who can afford to buy Government paper, their good fortune, we do not suggest that there is anything morally reprehensible in the activities of the Cashier's Secretary in this respect. But it seems to us undesirable. And we would suggest to the members of the Board, that when they have finished with the Magistrate's judgment, they might spare a little time for the investigation of this matter.

Notes of the Day.

Destroyers at Zeebrugge.

The announcement that a number of German destroyers have arrived at Zeebrugge, having come through the canals at night, suggests the query as to what the Germans propose to do with them, as these destroyers are no more good to them at Zeebrugge than at Heligoland and Wilhelmshaven. One sincerely hopes that they will come out,—and get destroyed! As regards submarines that, of course, is another matter. An attempt has already been made to use Zeebrugge as a submarine base, but it will be remembered that a great deal of destruction was done to the harbour and its contents by a British aerial raid. In the meanwhile it is cheering to learn that no British or neutral vessels have been sunk by submarines for a whole week. That may be because all the submarines are at present journeying through the Belgian canals!

Town Planning.

A press-note issued on Thursday publishes the report of the Special Committee under the presidency of Sir P. M. Mehta appointed in February last for the purpose of organizing the arrangements in connection with Prof. Gedde's town-planning exhibition and lectures. The Committee has now been dissolved and the Government have communicated their acknowledgement to it for its satisfactory organization. The underlying idea of the exhibition, it will be recalled, was, according to Prof. Geddes, that town-planning is not merely a task of industrialists and economists in one generation or of sanitarians and engineers trying to undo the mischief these have unthinkingly created, "but that the problem of civics, the test of citizenship, are co-exensive with the whole field of civilization—and town-planning exhibitions are thus a fresh form of endeavours towards mobilizing the resources of peaceful civilization and of organizing the strategy of its peaceful maintenance." It is, therefore, to be trusted that the lectures of Prof. Geddes—which were of a stimulating character—have left behind them an enduring and active interest in the numerous problems of modern urban development. As a practical outcome of the exhibition, the Committee in its report mentions that Prof. Geddes conducted every day from 10 to 3 at the exhibition a class intended for the practical instruction of surveyors and other Municipal employees concerned with town-planning and town-improvement schemes. This class was held for 16 days and the average attendance was 13 in spite of the very short notice of the class which had been given, and included delegates from various districts and some surveyors employed on the general development of Salsette—30 in all. The members of the class prepared plans and proposals which were criticized in detail by Prof. Geddes, and, it is to be hoped, that they will be carefully considered and carried into practice.

Police Rule in Behar.

The system of confidential reports is abused in some way or other in every Government department, but in none more than in the Police Department. A very striking illustration of this abuse and incidentally of the scandalous state of things which permits the fate of not a few magistrates being placed at the mercy of police confidential reports is given by "Truth." In this case a superintendent of police figured and his victim was a magistrate, an Indian member of the Provincial Service:—

His dismissal of a prosecution displeased the superintendent, who made representations to the district officer, with the result that after some confidential "d.o." correspondence the magistrate was relieved of judicial work and transferred to an out-of-the-way station. This officer had exercised the powers of a magistrate of the first class for twenty years and there had never been a successful appeal against any of his decisions. It was open to the authorities to appeal against his decision in the prosecution in question but instead of taking that legitimate course they condemned him on the complaint of a police officer keeping him completely in the dark as to the terms of particulars of the complaint and giving him no opportunity of explanation.

The Indian magistrate against whose decision there "had never been a successful appeal" was, according to a Calcutta contemporary lately transferred from Ranchi to an out-of-th-way place some 18 miles from the nearest railway station. And Sir Charles Bayley under whose cheerful *régime*, this kind of thing was possible was has now been transferred to the India Council.

A Club on the Cheap.

An unnoticed feature of the meeting of the United Provinces Legislative Council was a series of questions which the Hon. Mr. Pandit Motilal Nehru asked regarding the use of the Chattar Manzil Palace of Lucknow—one of the historical buildings of the city. The pandit inquired why a public building had been placed at the disposal of a private institution (The United Service Club), what rent the Club paid to Government and how many members of the Club were Indians. The palace appears to have been in the occupation of the United Service Club ever since the Mutiny. About fifty years ago the Club was asked to pay a rent sufficient to cover the cost of annual repairs. The "Pioneer" is evidently annoyed that the hon. pandit should have dared to ask questions about a matter which affected the "Service" and is exultant that the "Government very properly declined to address the Club on such a purely private matter as the number of Indian gentlemen at present admitted to be members of it. "This is certainly no concern of the Government" it says "or of the Hon. Pandit Motilal Nehru." But the journal forgets that the Chattar Manzil is a public building and that it was granted for use to the Club on the express condition that it should be open to the general public whenever required. The members of the service are perfectly within their right in engaging a private building for their club on any terms. But when a public and withal historic building is placed at their disposal, the representatives of the public are exercising a public duty in questioning the propriety of a public building being utilised for the purpose of a social and exclusive character. What is really painful however, is the want of self-respect which permits the official classes of Lucknow to enjoy a luxury of this kind on the cheap.

"Superfluous" Graduates.

Mrs. Besant has made a very necessary and effective reply to those "friends" of India who never succeed in concealing their jealousy at the progress of higher education in this country. From these the complaint is often heard,—and too insistently, —that the country is being flooded with "superfluous" graduates who cannot be suitably employed. They are, therefore, anxious that the tendency should be checked in the interests of India,—and the interests of India, with them, means that the majority of the youth of this country should not have opened to them the higher avenues of public service which education affords and which constitute the birthright of the young men of every civilized country. And yet the astonishing thing about this complaint is that the literates in India form only 26 per cent. of the population. Indeed, as Mrs. Besant pointed out, the condition of education in India is, if anything, scandalous; and its proper reorganization will not be the least important of the questions which will have to be satisfactorily settled.

Official and Personal.

His Highness the Yuvaraja of Mysore arrived in Bombay by the Punjab Mail yesterday from Simla after attending the Investiture ceremony held at the Viceregal Lodge on the 13th instant, when he was invested by the Viceroy with the G.C.I.E. On arrival at the Victoria Terminus his Highness was received and garlanded by a number of prominent Hindu gentlemen. The Yuvaraja then left for Malabar Hill with Mr. Narotam Morarji Goculdas, whose guest his Highness will be during his stay in Bombay.

The commercial community of Lucknow are giving a farewell party on the 28th to Mr. Symes Scutt, Agent, Bank of Bengal, on the occasion of his retirement from India.

Justice Shadi Lal and Le Rossignol will vacate judships of the Punjab Chief Court during the long vacation.

Colonel Archer is reverting as Judical Commissioner.

Lady Palit and Messrs. K. C. Chunder and G. M. Basu, are expected to arrive here on Monday next by the P. and O. Company's English mail steamer Khiva.

The name of Captain Caldicott, late Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma, is mentioned in the last despatches.

Captain Lentaigne, recently A.D.C., to Lieutenant-Governor of Burma, who was wounded some time back, is now back at the front with his regiment.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

FURTHER ITALIAN PROGRESS.

TURKISH CONVOY TORPEDOED.

INTENSE FEELING IN RUSSIA.

FIERCE ATTACK REPELLED BY CHASSEURS.

SETTLEMENT OF SOUTH WALES COAL STRIKE.

STRIKE AT STANDARD OIL CO'S WORKS IN NEW JERSEY.

As a result of Mr. Lloyd-George's visit to Cardiff the South Wales coal strike has been settled.

Five thousand employees of the Standard Oil Company in New Jersey have struck and six outgoing vessels are delayed.

A local battle of almost incredible fierceness was fought at Little Reichackerskopf and raged the whole of Wednesday, the Germans delivering nine consecutive counter-attacks, but in spite of their extreme desperation the Germans were driven back by the Chasseurs with heavy losses.

The Italian offensive on the Isonzo front is developing, and notwithstanding a counter-attack by the enemy to cut off their left from the Isonzo bridges, the positions were maintained and advances made at several points. The enemy is receiving reinforcements with great haste to replace their heavy losses.

A telegram dated July 22nd states that the battle of Gorizia is of first-class importance. There was a tremendous and intensely sanguinary conflict on the 21st instant at the bridgehead of Gorizia.

A telegram from Petrograd states that the Russian Torpedo boats destroyed a convoy of fifty-nine Turkish sailing vessels bound for Trebizond with munition.

The Admiralty state there have been no losses during the week ending July 21st, to British merchantmen or fishing boats through the enemy's submarines.

General Botha was accorded an ovation on his arrival at Cape Town, and was presented with a sword subscribed for by the citizens.

BLANK WEEK FOR GERMAN SUBMARINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 23.

An Admiralty statement says that no British merchantmen or fishing boats were sunk by submarines during the week ending July 21.

ITALIAN OFFENSIVE DEVELOPING.

RUSSIANS DESTROY TURKISH CONVOY.

FIERCE LOCAL BATTLE.

CHASSEURS DEFEAT NINE COUNTER-ATTACKS.

ANOTHER RAILWAY STATION BOMBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).
PARIS, July 22.

The afternoon communiqué says calm prevailed on most of the front, but there was a local battle of almost incredible fierceness at Little Reichackerskopf.

The communiqué says the battle opened on Tuesday night and raged all yesterday. The Germans delivered nine consecutive counter-attacks, but in spite of the extreme desperation of the Germans our Chasseurs held every effort of the enemy, inflicted heavy losses, maintained all positions and made some progress.

The French troops northward of Munster organised the positions captured at Linge.

French aviators dropped twelve heavy bombs on the station at Autry, north-west of Binarville.

GERMAN DESTROYERS AT ZEEBRUGGE.

PASSED THROUGH THE CANALS DURING NIGHT.

LONDON, July 21.

Messages from Ghent state that a number of German destroyers have arrived at Zeebrugge and are moored in the inner harbour. They came through the canals during the night. It is expected that submarines will shortly be sent by the same route.

ATTACK BY ENEMY AVIATORS

NO DAMAGE DONE.

PARIS, July 23.

The evening communiqué says enemy aviators in the district of Chalons camp attempted to bombard the villages and railway stations at which supply posts had been established, and were violently cannonaded.

We occupied, after a stubborn fight, the Linge summit, north of Munster, in the Linge summit, North of Munster, in the Vosges, and gained a footing in the quarries and wood south of the summit.

GENERAL BOTHA AT CAPE TOWN.

ACCORDED AN OVATION.

CAPE TOWN, July 23.

General Botha has arrived here. He was accorded an ovation and the Town Council presented an address expressing admiration and gratitude, together with a sword of honour subscribed by the citizens.

In reply General Botha paid a tribute to the wonderful work of the troops which would contribute to the development of Greater South Africa. He said that South Africa could never be sufficiently grateful for the assistance of the British Navy.

CABINET AND COLONIES.

FREE CONSULTATION IN ALL MATTERS OF WAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).
LONDON, July 21.

Winding up the Colonial Office debate, Mr. Steel Maitland emphasised that now it was quite clear that it was intended to take the responsible Ministers of the Dominions into the confidence of the Imperial Government in every matter concerning and during the war, also in all matters arising in the peace settlement.

The whole wish of the Cabinet was to consider all things freely with them. That was why Sir Robert Borden attended the Cabinet.

WAR ANNIVERSARY AT KARACHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
KARACHI, July 23.

A public meeting of the citizens of Karachi will be held on the 4th proximo (the anniversary of Britain's unsheathing of her sword in defence of Belgium, of treaty rights and of civilization) to renew the assurances of loyalty to the King-Emperor, and of the determination to contribute in every way possible to a victorious termination of the war by the side of the Allies.

HEROISM AT YPRES.

FOURTH DIVISION THANKED.

FIELD MARSHAL FRENCH VISITS ALL UNITS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, July 22.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters says that Field Marshal French inspected the Fourth Division and thanked it for its splendid work, especially its endurance and courage in the second Battle of Ypres.

Field Marshal French visited all the units. Addressing the Divisional Artillery, the Field Marshal mentioned that it had been with the Division since it landed in August and had shared its fortunes in every engagement since Le Cateau.

SUGGESTION FOR BRIGADE OF INDIAN GUARDS.

RECOGNITION OF INDIAN TROOPS' BRAVERY.

LONDON, July 21.

In the House of Commons, Sir G. Robertson suggested recognising the bravery and loyalty of the Indian forces by raising a regiment of Indian Guards as a possible nucleus for a Brigade of Indian Guards of the King-Emperor.

MR. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN'S REPLY

Mr. Chamberlain said this subject was one of the greatest importance. "We cannot undertake to do more at the present time than give it a careful consideration."

TROUBLE AT STANDARD OIL COMPANY'S WORKS.

FIVE THOUSAND EMPLOYEES STRIKE AT NEW JERSEY.

NEW YORK, July 21.

Five thousand employees of the Standard Oil Company at Bayonne in New Jersey have struck and six outgoing vessels are delayed.

SETTLEMENT OF WELSH COAL STRIKE.

FIVE PER CENT ADVANCE IN WAGES CONCEDED.

LONDON, July 20.

The Welsh coal strike has been settled and men's demands have been conceded except on one point.

LONDON, July 21.

The new settlement was made yesterday in the Welsh mining area. Roughly the settlement is equivalent to five per cent. advance in wages. The agreement is almost identical with that recently made in the English mining area but the Welsh agreement includes all surface workers.

At a conference at Cardiff, the miners' delegates overwhelmingly ratified the agreement.

As a result of the visit of Mr. Lloyd George to Cardiff, the South Wales coal strike has been practically settled. The men's demands have been provisionally conceded with one exception which will probably be compromised. The conference of the miner's delegates to-day is expected to ratify their executive's acceptance of the arrangement.

MINERS RESUMING WORK.

MR. ASQUITH'S TRIBUTE TO COAL OWNERS.

LONDON, July 21

The miners are resuming and it is probable that the men will give up the August holidays in order to make up time.

Mr. Asquith, speaking in the House of Commons, paid a tribute to the public-spirited action of the coal-owners in placing themselves unreservedly in the hands of the Government and so rendering an immediate settlement, possible. (Cheers).

In connection with the electric supply scheme in Allahabad and Lucknow, Sir Rajendra Nath Mukerjee, the well-nown engineer who is now senior partner in Messrs. Martin and Company, spent a couple of days in Allahabad last week as the guest of the Lieutenant-Governor and discussed the scheme in all its bearings. It is understood that the Lieutenant-Governor had a private meeting with a group of influential Lucknow taluqdars on Tuesday morning and they expressed their readiness to take up a substantial block of shares in the venture. If the necessary pecuniary support is assured. Messrs. Martin and Co., have every hope of having the supply installed by next May.

FIGHTING ON THE ISONZO.

ITALIANS MAINTAIN ALL POSITIONS.

ENEMY'S HEAVY LOSSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).
LONDON, July 23.

A communiqué says our offensive further developed along the whole Isonzo front yesterday, from Montenero to the Carso plateau.

Notwithstanding a counter-attack by the enemy designed to cut off our left from the Isonzo bridges, we everywhere maintained our positions and advanced at several points, capturing another five hundred prisoners and much arms and munitions.

Aerial reconnaissances and the statements of prisoners show that the enemy is receiving reinforcements who, according to prisoners, have been brought in great haste to replace the enemy's very heavy losses.

FIGHT FOR GORIZIA.

A BATTLE OF FIRST CLASS IMPORTANCE

LONDON, July 22.

The battle of Gorizia is of first class importance, but is apt to be overlooked owing to the Russian battles. But this tremendous and intensely sanguinary conflict raged furiously all yesterday at the bridgehead of Gorizia.

The Italians in the evening captured the commanding height of Monte San Michele, southward of the city.

An Austrian communique claims that Major-General Boog retook the height with the reserves, but admits that the Austrians are resisting the Italians with difficulty in the adjoining hills. All the encounters have been of the most bloody character.

KEY TO TRIESTE AND GORZ.

STRATEGIC VALUE OF CORSO PLATEAU.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, July 23.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—

The "Times" correspondent at Rome says there are apparently two keys to the Carso plateau southward of Gorz, one being Monte San Michele at the apex of the equilateral triangle based on Sagrado and Gradisco and the other Doberdo north-east of Monfalcone.

The Austrians retain Podgeora and Monte Sabatine on the right bank of the Isonzo which prevent a frontal attack upon Gorz.

But if the Italians continue the movement, so well begun, and occupy Carso the Gorz position is gone. Mr. Donohoe describes the Carso plateau as the key both to Gorz and Trieste.

WARNING TO ANTI-ITALIAN GREEK JOURNALS.

The "Daily Telegraph's" correspondent at Rome says that in replying to the protests of the Greek Minister at Rome the Greek Government have promised to suppress any journals attacking Italy.

NASIRABAD DEFAMATION CASE,

PARTIALLY SUCCESSFUL APPEALS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, July 23.

The Additional Sessions Judge of Ajmer Merwara has delivered judgment in the appeals arising out of the cases concerning the alleged defamatory statements contained in two petitions sent from Nasirabad by Ghissu Lal and Mohun Lal to the Assistant Quartermaster-General, Mhow Division.

The Assistant-Commissioner, Ajmer Merwara, found the passages taken exception to in the two petitions were defamatory and appellants had not brought themselves within any of the exceptions to the section 499 I.P.C. He therefore sentenced them to six months' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 each.

The Sessions Judge ordered the sentences of six months' simple imprisonment imposed on each apellant be set aside and fines reduced from Rs. 1,000 each to Rs. 400 each or in default six months' simple imprisonment. To that extent the appeals were allowed.

The Hindupur Police have arrested Chika Venkataramanna, who is wanted by the Mysore Police, having escaped recently from jail and for whose arrest the Mysore Police offered a reward of one hundred rupees. The man, it is alleged, had been committing house-breaking and theft in the Devanhalli, Bangalore, and Nelamangala taluks. An extradition warrant has been applied for.

RUSSIAN EXPLOIT IN BLACK SEA.

TURKISH CONVOY TORPEDOED

FIFTY-NINE VESSELS SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).
PETROGRAD, July 20.

Russian torpedo boats have destroyed a convoy of fifty-nine Turkish sailing vessels bound for Trebizond with munitions.

INTENSE FEELING IN RUSSIA

INTERCESSION SERVICES THROUGH OUT THE COUNTRY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)
LONDON, July 22.

The enemy's approach to Warsaw and Riga has aroused intense feeling in Russia.

At six o'clock on Tuesday evening the bells in churches throughout the country clanged the call to prayer, the beginning of the twenty-four hours' intercession services.

The churches were packed on Wednesday despite the heat, people standing wedged in, while the priests and choir were chanting interminable litanies.

An open air Mass was celebrated outside the Kazan Cathedral, Petrograd, in the presence of a huge throng.

A WILDERNESS LEFT FOR GERMANS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS
ALLAHABAD, July 23.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—

The Russians retiring on Courland are pursuing the same procedure they adopted in Galicia and are burning villages, farms and forest, removing provisions and animals and leaving the Germans only a wilderness.

KAISER RECKONS ON FALL OF WARSAW.

PREPARATIONS FOR TRIUMPHAL ENTRY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, July 23.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

London July 21. The Kaiser has summoned the Kaiserine to join him at Posen where it is believed he is waiting in the hope that it will be possible to make a triumphal entry into Warsaw.

SALE OF A MINOR GIRL.

SEVEN HUNDRED RUPEES CLEAR PROFIT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, July 23.

Khan Sahib Bazdullah Sahib delivered judgment to-day in the case in which C. Subramania Chetty was charged with having kidnapped a minor girl named Sundarammal aged 10 years and sold her to a Komati in the Nizam's State in March last.

Accused filed a statement in which he denied the charge and said that he had purchased the girl from her mother for Rs. 50 for the purpose of giving her to a Komati in marriage, and that he had sold her for Rs. 750.

His worship held that the charge was a serious one and the prosecution evidence had clearly proved that the accused had kidnapped the girl without the knowledge of her parents. He convicted the accused and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

AMARNATH PILGRIMAGE.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SACRED CAVE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, July 23.

A Srinagar correspondent writes that arrangements are being made for the Amarnath pilgrimage, pilgrims starting from Srinagar on 16th August so as to reach the sacred cave, which is some ninety miles distant in the hills, by the 24th.

The cave is above snow level, but fuel and supplies for pilgrims will be provided by the Maharaja free of cost.

There is still some cholera in the Cashmir Valley and a few cases have been recently reported in Srinagar itself.

VICEROY'S WAR NEWS.

AUSTRO-GERMAN OFFENSIVE.

BRITISH SUCEESS AT CHATEAU HOOGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, July 23.

The following telegram has been received by the Viceroy from the Secretary of State dated 21st July:—

The Austro-German offensive still progresses. A Russian communique says the enemy's progress in the Baltic Provinces continued and the Germans states the Russians were forced back to the east of Tukkum towards Riga. The Germans made a minor attack on north of Savalki in the Trans-Niemen region and captured some Russian trenches. A German communique also claims the capture of many Russian positions, north of the confluence of the Skroda and the Pissa and the junction of the Narew near Novgorod and states the Germans reached the Narew, north of Szkva and occupied the permanent fortification Ostralenka on the north-west bank of the river.

SUCCESSFUL RUSSIAN SIEGE ARTILLERY ATTACKS

The Russian communique merely states on the Narew front isolated artillery fighting and advance guard actions, and that the siege artillery from the fortress Novo Georgeevsk successfully bombarded the heads of the enemy's coloumn.

ENEMY'S ADVANCE ON WARSAW.

A German communique says that south of the Vistula the Germans advanced as far as Blonie Grojec, a position 15 miles west south-west of Warsaw and well behind the Bzura and Rawka, a position hitherto occupied by the Russians. General Woyrsch is said to have driven the Russians out of the Iljanke position, south of Warsaw and his cavalry is said to have reached the Radom-Ivangorod railway.

An Austrian communique says the Austrians occupied Radom between the Vistula and the Bug. A Russian communique says the enemy have carefully approached their new position.

ENEMY'S TRENCHES OCCUPIED BY BRITISH TROOPS.

Sir John French reports that our troops after exploding the mines near Chateau Hooge, east of Ypres, occupied about 150 yards of the enemy's trenches and have since consolidated the position. The Germans continued to attack Les Eparges but were again repulsed.

FRENCH AIRCRAFT ACTIVITY.

The French show activity with aircraft and dropped shells on the station Chalerange west of Argonne and on Colmar station, an important junction in Alsace. An airship also dropped 23 bombs on the station and ammunition depot south-east of Les Eparges.

ITALIAN PROGRESS ON CARSO PLATEAU

An Italian communique says their offensive continues along the whole Isonzo front and progress has been especially on the Carso plateau. An Austrian communique mentions that they repulsed the Italian attacks against the bridgehead at Gorizia and against the points on the edge of the Carso plateau.

LATER.

The following telegram has been received by the Viceroy from the Secretary of State dated 22nd July:—

The Austro-German offensive has further progressed. A Russian communiqué says, in the Baltic provinces as engagement took place in the Riga-Shavli region and a German communiqué says the Russians are withdrawing there, that in the west of Shawli the last trenches were captured and the pursuit continues eastward. In the south of the Mariampol-Kovno road the Germans claim the capture of three Russian positions one behind the other.

Regarding the Narew front a Russian communiqué says the enemy bombarded Ostrolenka and attempted to advance towards the bridgehead between Rozan and Putusk, while the Russians made local attacks on the west bank of the river and drove the enemy back a short distance.

A German communiqué says the attacks against the position still held by the Russians north of Novgorod on the Narew Lomza were completely successful and the Russians retreated. The Germans add, further south on the Narew a strong outwork at Rozan on the west bank was stormed.

RUSSIANS' OBSTINATE RESISTANCE.

The Russians offered obstinate resistance on the Narew but the desperate counter-attacks with hastily gathered troops from bridgeheads at Rozan, Pultusk, and Novo Georgievsk failed.

A German communique says the Blone-Grojec position in west Warsaw behind the Bzura-Rawka line has given the Russians only a brief respite and the Russians have begun to give up the fortified position in the west of Grojec and retire eastwards. Between the Vistula and Bug the enemy is evidently approaching very near the railway to Warsaw.

A Russian communiqué says in the direction of Lublin, the Russians stopped the enemy offensive on the Khodel-Piaski front, six to eight miles south of the railway. In the further east the many appears to have reached still nearer the railway for a Russian communiqué reports stubborn fighting near Suchodotz, five miles south of railway in the direction of the village Rieowitz on the railways ten miles west of Cholm.

WESTERN THEATRE.

The Germans attacked the French positions in the forest of Apremont, three miles south-east of St. Mihiel but were repulsed. In the eastern edge of Argonne the enemy gained part of the French trenches. Hand to hand fighting took place in the Vosges Valley and Fecht near Munster and the French obtained possession of a part of German defences.

SHELLS FROM THE SANDS OF BOMBAY.

BY "SANDY SEVENTY."

THE WORK OF THE CHAMBER

The fifties was really the age of adolescence for the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. Taking its birth in this city in 1836 it reached that age in 1857, the year of the greatest anxiety to the British authorities in the country and especially to the British residents. But while on the one hand the British arms were slowly and successfully coping with the Sepoy's Revolt in the disturbed localities in the Northern parts of India, it is gratifying to notice the solid works of peace which were also prosecuted by the Government of that great statesman, of unwearied patience and imperturbable serenity Lord Canning. Railway constructions which began during the Governor-Generalship of his immediate predecessor, Lord Dalhousie, a name reprobated by the loyal Indian feudatories for the mischievous policy of annexation, but otherwise to be regarded with admiration for the sound foundation of those great twin public works, the railways and the telegraphs, which in fifty years and more have so magnificently revolutionised the economic and financial condition of India both for the State and the people. Not that some evils inseparable and inevitable from that Resolution have not arisen. But then the whole field relating to the railways, which have supplanted the old economic order of hack bullock conveyances and other modes of transport, so dear to the conservative mind of the unsophisticated and untutored Indian, is impartially surveyed, and the good and evil is justly weighed in the balance, it will be readily acknowledged that, on the whole, India has immeasurably benefited by the system. The telegraphs were an invention which never came into competition with the immemorial order of things and were therefore appreciated from the very commencement of their operation. The Indian, with his natural intelligence, was at once able to realise the incalculable utility and commercial value of the telegraphs. He, therefore, readily and kindly took to it from the very first. Nothing has come home to every unit of the teeming millions of the country more readily than the railways and the telegraphs as they began to demonstrate their respective utilities in the domestic economy of the people.

THE MAKING OF THE G. I. P.

Enough has already been said in the previous chapter touching the fair progress the two lines of railways in this Presidency made during their infancy. The G. I. P. R. system had vast engineering difficulties to surmount by way of piercing the Ghats, both in the South-Easterly and in the North-Easterly directions. The tunnelling operations were not of so highly a scientific character as those which accompanied the piercing of the St. Gothard and Simplon passes in the last days of the nineteenth century. There were very few labour saving machines and Western civilisation had not so far materialised as to utilise nature to the purpose of humanity as to-day with a hundred-and-one resources. And yet we cannot but admire the genius of the great railway engineers of those days who amidst many difficulties were thoroughly successful in completing the tunnels. The talents of Mr. Berkley having long since been recognised. Labour, too, was not only dear but very unskilful. The men of commerce who were keenly interested with the speedy linking of Bombay with the Southern Presidincy watched from afar how those titanic works were being handled and proceeded with. In their report for 1856-57 the Chamber observed as follows touching the labour problem for which there had prevailed not a little pessimism. "The extreme and unprecedented demand for labour has been on the whole much more satisfactorily responded to than was anticipated." There was to be handled the heavy iron tonnage required on the various spots where active construction was going on. As many as 46,000 hands were reported to be at work for the G. I. P. line alone. Before closing with the G. I. P. Railway it may not be uninteresting to state here the progress railways had made at the close of the Fifties.

The open mileage totalled 193 miles. The mileage under construction was 376; that of lines sanctioned but not commenced was 537; and that of land surveyed was 140. In the South the line was ready and it was expected that Sholapur would be reached in another twelve months. Great expectations were raised that, when that was an accomplished fact, the Hyderabad Districts, so rich and fertile in cotton and agriculture produce, could be satisfactorily tapped. The coaching, which totalled in 1856-57 fully 5.85 lakh passengers, was nearly 8 lakhs and the tonnage of goods carried, which was in the same year 71,000 tons, was about fifteen per cent more.

THE B. B. & C. I. R.

With reference to the B. B. & C. I. line the section between Surat and Ahmedabad was completed, but as yet Bombay had remained unconnected with Surat. The American Civil War in the early Sixties greatly quicked that connection. That company had to cross large rivers like the Tapti and the Nurbada, just as the Eastern line had to cross the Bhore and the Thull Ghats. Iron bridges had to be imported and the foundations of the pillars sunk deep beyond the bottom of the rivers. Bridge making too, was an incomplete science then, but the talented engineers bravely overcame the difficulties. Mr. Lane must be specially mentioned as the Resident Engineer.

The close of the Fifties of the Nineteenth Century was also memorable for the arrangement made for the mails, by which Australia and Ceylon were brought together and so was Bombay with Ceylon the arrangements served to gove-a kind of alternate weekly mail service which was greatly appreciated by the Indian and European merchants of the city. Again a local service was established for mails between Aden and Mauritius and thus indirectly to Bombay and London.

THE TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

In 1858-59 telegraphic service between Calcutta, Bombay and Madras was thoroughly established, though, owing to the military revolt in Upper India, tranquality had not been so thoroughly established as to cause the service between Calcutta on the one side and Madras and Bombay on the other, proceed without interruptions now and aain. But the inconvenience had to be endured. Much importance was attributed to the Bombay and Calcutta telegraphic service, as the mail from China advices of opium, silk, tea etc., were landed at the port of Calcutta then wired the principle item of commercial news to Bombay. The interruption in this service may be easily imagined. The Red Sea telegraph between Aden and Alexandria was also completed but practical operations were not started before 1864-65. It may be interesting to notice that a mail route to Suez via Karachi was mooted by the P. & O. Co. Increased cost, however, of such a route led afterwards to the abandonment of the proposal. A weekly direct mail between Bombay and London was again proposed in 1858-59 but it shared no better fate. Later on came the American Civil War and the project was not again revived for really practical operations till some twenty years later.

Among minor public affairs to which the Chamber had the attention of the Government may be mentioned the standardisation of weights and measures. The Chamber was exceedingly keen on the accomplishment of this object. The men of those days chafed, as their successors chafe to this day, under the different systems of weights and measures all over the country. Here the Chamber only viewed the change from its own point of view, giving the go-bye altogether to the innumerable usages and customs prevailing in the different provinces and even in districts and talukas of the same province. During the fifty years and more that have elapsed since the proposal was first mooted, there have been at least half a dozen representations to the central Government but without avail. And even the Commission which was called into existence somo three years ago and wandered up and down the city, taking a mass of evidence, has been able to agree to make a report! Such were the differences of opinion encountered by that body at various stages. It seems that the labours of the Commission have proved abortive and their report "shelved" perhaps never again to be revived till there is a tolerable unanimity in the vast population to standardise some of the principal weights. Evidently the population is not advanced in this respect and the governing authorities seem distinctly to be of opinion that in this matter the let-alone policy is most expedient.

A ROBUST PROTEST.

Another notable event of minor interest was the robust protest of the Chamber touching the attempt to levy town duties on all articles of imports. There was a storm in a teapot. The foreign men of commerce could not brook the preposterous idea of dues on trade commodities. Their protest was successful and the Municipal Commissioner of the year of grace 1857-58 were told by Government to rest content with a small levy of duties on articles of consumption entering the town. The Chamber to a body were of free trade persuasion and they could not brook the idea of burdening trade, alleging that it was in the nature of a transit duty. Transit duty was like a red rag to the bulls of the Chamber. It exercised them for many a long year during which they never missed a single opportunity to proscribe it.

Lastly, the question of chartered accountants and auditors, which is vexing the soul of corporate commercial bodies at this very hour, was not absent in the closing days of the Fifties. Then it was a question of having Government auditors for the Joint Stock Companies Act of 1857 for the first time introduced, into India. The Chamber viewed with disapproval the section in the Act which prescribed that shareholders alone would have the power to appoint auditors, a very sound and sensible regulation. The Chamber had ultimately to yield and such is the soundness of the wisdom of the first legislators of Companies Act that in spite of irregularities, laches, misfeasances by Directiors and officers of Companies, the audit system of the whole has proved efficient and therefore it is till maintained in the latest Act. And it is a matter of congratulation that the character and qualifications of the auditors have been so prescribed as to minimise the committal of fraud of the character which disgraced Bombay two years ago and more.

This prolonged notice of the memorable good work done by the Bombay Chamber in the interests of commerce and the general public would be incomplete without a passing mention of John Connon, a sturdy Scotchman, of the most Puritanic integrity, who for ten long years ably served the Chamber as its Secretary. His energy and enthusiasm were great, while his public spirit and independence made him a prime favourite with all classes of people. But more of him when we refer to the distinguished personalities of the epochmaking Fifties.

The Standing Committee of the Indian Ayurvedic Conference, has addressed a telegram to H. E. the Governor-in-Council, Bombay, praying his Excellency to cancel the abolition of the Poona Municipal Ayurvedic dispensary under Regulation 11 of the Medical Regulation Act, recalling the words of his Excellency himself and of the Surgeon-General, Mr. Stevenson, on the need of guarding the rights of the existing Ayurvedic physicians.

CASUALTY LIST.

LONDON, July 21.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut J. O. Atchison, Yorkshire Light Infantry.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Capt. J. F. Anderson, Highland Light Infantry.

KILLED IN DARDANELLES.

Capt. N. E. Smith, Argylls.
Lieut. R. H. Carmichael, Argylls.
Lieut. C. Kemish, Army Service Corps.
Second-Lieut. H. Y. Dixon, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieut. A. Nicol, Argylls.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Capt. C. C. de Fallot, North Lancashires.
Lieut. R. Douglas, Scottish Borderers.
Lieut. M. J. Fleming. Argylls.

WOUNDED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

Major W. H. Macalpine-Leny, Artillery.
Capt. F. A. Bruel, South Lancashires.
Capt. H. H. Stacke, East Surreys.
Capt. G. H. Higgins, West Surreys.
Capt. F. H. Ingolby, Lincolns.
Capt. J. W. Walker, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Lieut. G. R. Watson-Smyth, 13 Hussars.
Second-Lieut. L. F. Beal, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut. E. Jones, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. G. Macfarlane, East Lancs.
Second-Lieut. P. A. Branson, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieut. H. G. Dickins, East Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. E. K. Greenhow, Engineers.
Second-Lieut. P. B. Hordsworth, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut. A. P. Kinloch, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut. J. Smith, Gordons.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut. W. N. Crabbe, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. H. M. Goode, Westminster Dragoons.

NOW UNOFFICIALLY KILLED.

Lieut. C. W. Douglas-Pennant, Coldstreams.

NOW WOUNDED-MISSING.

Second-Lieut. C. E. Hodges, Royal Fusiliers.

WOUNDED IN DARDANELLES.

Lieut.-Colonel D. Darrock, Argylls.
Lieut. F. S. Hawkes, Devonshires.
Lieut. S. Sheffield, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut. E. Balmford, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut. A. P. Stride, Argylls.
Second-Lieut. J. Wilson, Argylls.
Second-Lieut. W. C. Yapp, Lancashire Fusiliers.

MISSING IN DARDANELLES.

Capt. W. B. Lang, Argylls.
Capt. R. F. McKirdy, Argylls.
Lieut. J. E. McGlashan, Argylls.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 23.

Lieutenant W. E. Kirby, 15th Sikhs previously reported missing is now reported wounded and missing in France.

Captain P. B. Bharucha I. M. S has been wounded in Mesopotamia.

RETURNED FROM THE WAR.

ENTERTAINMENT TO INDIAN TROOPS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 22.

On Wednesday evening certain municipal commissioners held an "At Home" in the grounds of the Town Hall to meet the officers and men of the Lahore Garrison and Indian military sick returned from active service.

From the military Hospital were conveyed in motor ambulances and carriages a man of the 14th Sikhs who had just been sent back from the Dardanelles and a Pathan recently invalided home from France. Both men were the centre of an admiring group who intently listened to the accounts of their experiences. It will be remembered that the 14th Sikhs was the regiment that earned such high praise from General Sir Ian Hamilton.

Dr. C. A. Owen, Secretary, introduced Major House, 3rd Hampshire Battery, 1st Wessex, who on behalf of the troops gratefully acknowledged the kindness of their hosts and said that since the Wessex arrived in Bombay they had met with every consideration.

Major House paid a warm tribute to the record of the Indian soldiers in the different theatres of the war and expressed his regret at so many of those present being badly wounded. He had conversed with many of them and had been most interested in what they said.

At his call the troops gave rousing cheers for their Indian comrades. The function lasted until a late hour and proved a great success.

LADY HARDINGE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN AT DELHI.

PUNJAB'S SPECIAL MEMORIAL WARD

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 23.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Lady Hardinge Memorial Fund, Punjab, was held at Barnes Court on Saturday last. His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor presided. Amongst those present were the Hon. Mr. L. Porter, the Hon. Surgeon General Sir Parday Lukis, the Hon. Sir Arthur Ker, the Hon. Khan Zulfigur Ali Khan, the Hon. Rai Bahadur Hari Chand, Sirdar Jogender Singh, Mr. Connolly, Rai Bahadur Jai Lal and Mir Mohamed Khan.

It was decided that about a lakh of rupees at the disposal of the Committee will be devoted towards the cost of erection of a special memorial ward at the Lady Hardinge Medical College for women at Delhi as the Punjab Memorial. The Committee will now communicate with the College authorities for the purpose and intimate their preference that the Punjab Memorial should be the "Outdoor Ward." The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the chair.

HOSHIARPUR MURDER CASE.

PROSECUTION EXPLAINS THE CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 23.

On the 22nd instant the Lahore Special Tribunal took up the Hoshiarpur Murder Case in which Chanda Singh (Zaildar, Nangal Khan) was murdered on the 25th April 1915 The Crown was represented by the Government Advocate, Mr. Bevan Petman, and accused were defended by Shaikh Miran Bakhsh.

There are three accused in the case viz, Banta Singh (already sentenced to be hanged in Amritsar Canal Bridge Case), Buta Singh and Jawand Singh. The former two were present in court and the third is an absconder. He is also an absconder in the Lahore Conspiracy Case.

The Government Advocate explained the case for the prosecution and pointed out that the reason for the crime was two-fold. The first was the arrest of Piyara Singh, on the zaildar's report and the second the suspicion of the conspirators that he was giving information to the police against Jawand Singh and Ujjagar Singh in connection with Farnala dacoity. Jawand Singh had a brother in the village and the latter (Hirasingh) made a confession in which he set forth the circumstances of the murder by his brother and two associates. He was tendered a pardon and his statement recorded by the Hoshiarpur Magistrate was a full statement.

PROSECUTION EVIDENCE.

Banta Singh was arrested on the 25th June having been given away by a relative. Buta Singh and Vir Singh (also an absconder in the Lahore case) were arrested on the 6th June in the Kapurthala territory. On Sub-Inspector Ishar Singh's formal evidence about Jawand Singh being an absconder, the Court passed an order under section 512, Criminal Procedure Code, against that accused. Witness also proved the first report of the murder at the thana and his investigation of the crime. L. Maya Das, Civil Surgeon, Hoshiarpur, deposed to the post-mortem examination of the body of the murderer zaildar. Atma Singh son of the deceased, an eye-witness of the occurrence and Puran Singh, lambardar, having given evidence. Hira Singh approver, the brother of Jawand Singh (absconder) detailed the origin of the crime and the part taken in it by himself, his brother and the two accused in court. He himself played a secondary part. Jawand Singh was the instigator, and the two accused the principal offenders. In cross-examination he stated he made a full statement to the police only after he had been assured by them, at his own suggestion, that he would receive a pardon if he made a clean breast of the whole affair.

ACCUSED'S STATEMENTS.

Corroborative evidence having been given by three more witnesses, Banta Singh and Suta Singh, the accused, in their statements before the Court denied having killed or even seen Chanda Singh Zaildar and Banda Singh ascribed his implication to the enmity of the police. He said that he was absconding as he used to get seditious papers from America and he felt afraid. Both accused said they had no defence witnesses to produce. The following witnesses further deposed in corroboration of the prosecution identifying the accused in court as well:—Mussamat Harnam Kour Tara Singh, Lal Singh, Head Constable Jan Mahommad, Sub-Inspector Mohammad Hussain, Inspector Amir Khan, Draftman Mohammad Sakhah, Mussumat Nehal Kour, Partab Singh, Inspector Amir Ali, and a few other formal witnesses. The case was adjourned to Thursday next owing to the illness of one of the witnesses.

DACOITIES IN BARISAL.

TRIALS BEFORE SPECIAL TRIBUNAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 23.

The Barisal Special Tribunal yesterday disposed of the tenth case of dacoity in which three Mahomedans, Hatim, Jangu and Hamed were the accused. The case for the prosecution was that on the night of 18th May last a dacoity was committed in the house of one Harachandra Bepari of the village, Dasputty, police station Gournadi. Eight or nine men were alleged to have entered the house of Harachandra. He and his wife being aroused by their daughter-in-law Sarada managed to escape from the house and raised a hue and cry. In the meantime the dacoits snatched away the ornaments from the person of Sarada and took some quantity of rice and a wooden box containing Rs. 200 in cash. By this time the neighbours collected in large numbers and the dacoits decamped. Accused Hamed, Hatim and Jangu were recognised by Sarada and Harachandra. Twelve witnesses were examined. The Court convicted Hatim and Jangu under Sections 392 and 457 of the Indian Penal Code and sentenced them to three years' rigorous imprisonment each. Hamed was acquitted.

The Commissioners then took up the eleventh case in which Kalu and Esmuddi stood charged with dacoity. On the night of the 14th March last a dacoity was committed in the house of Chando Bewa of the village Kalchira, police station Bamna. On that night Chando Bewa was sleeping in a room with her grandson aged about 14 or 15 years. Several neighbours were also sleeping in the veranda. Shortly after mid-night 10 or 12 men entered the house. The dacoits were armed with lathis, ramdoes and knives. They threatened the inmates to silence. They demanded Chando to disclose the place where money was kept but she refused to do so. Her grandson, however, under threat of death disclosed the place and the dacoits dug out the earth and secured Rs. 151 from two places. Chando recognised two men whose names she did not know. The police after investigation arrested the accused.

The case is proceeding.

LAHORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

RULLIA SINGH'S DEFENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 23.

In the afternoon sitting of the Lahore Conspiracy Case before the Special Commissioners to-day Dr. Mussammad Alam commented upon the prosecution evidence against Lal Singh, Wasakha Singh, Kehr Singh, Puran Singh and Rullia Singh, Analysing the depositions of witnesses he tried to prove accused's enmity with them, and drew attention to alleged inconsistencies and improbabilities in their statements.

The remarks of counsel about Wasakha Singh and Kehr Singh were mainly similar to his defence of Bishen Singh while it was argued the pistols were found in an open house of the uncle of the accused and not at his own house. The idea of the alleged scheme of conspirators to loot the Lopoki Thana was not consistent with the fact that the accused were not arrested on the day fixed for the looting.

His identification by prosecution witnesses was unsatisfactory. Some of the important allegations against Puran Singh were admitted by Counsel, but he submitted that the accused had no criminal intention in acting as he did. This was due to his youthful age and inexperience.

All that was alleged against Rullia Singh was that he only attended the meetings. There was no evidence that he took any active part in seditious meetings. Nawab Khan had a personal reason for his enmity against Rullia Singh whose bad health was stated to be an outstanding feature of his life in the recent past.

RECRUITING LABOUR FOR ASSAM TEA GARDENS.

CONFERENCE OF CALCUTTA AGENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 23.

An interesting conference of local agents of the Tea Districts' Labour Supply Association was held recently in Calcutta, the members of the committee being also present. This is the first meeting of its kind and Mr. M. R. Graham of Messrs. Jas, Finlay and Co. in his opening speech expressed the hope that the value of discussion and co-ordination of work would lead to its becoming permanent. He expressed the hope that local agents had not misunderstood the intention. There was no criticism of their work but rather an expression of the hope that some means might be found of initiating a more affective scheme of work more in line with the present day conditions. It was exceedingly important that no effort should be spared to remove a stigma that had in the past attached to recruiting for Assam by reason of contractors' and "arkattis'" methods thereby encouraging free flow of labour to the districts The present time when the industry was on the eve of a great change in recruiting conditions, was the most opportune for the initiation of a definite and progressive scheme of work and whatever difficulties might be experienced they would have to be faced in a determined manner and overcome.

A large number of problems relating to recruitment were then discussed.

"THE BENEFIT OF DOUBT."

JUDGE'S CURIOUS CHARGE TO THE JURY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 23.

At the High Court before Justices Sharfuddin and Chapman, Mr. Monmoth Nath Mukerjee moved for admission of an appeal on behalf of Abdul Sagire and two others, who had been convicted by the Sessions Judge of Hughli of dacoity and sentenced to six years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 each.

The case for the prosecution was that on the night of 22nd January last, the accused with others committed a dacoity in the house of one Kriste Raket, a moneylender of the village Sandhipur. The jury by a majority of four to one found the accused guilty. The Sessions Judge in his charge to the jury, referring to the benefit of doubt said: "You remember the Emden and how it sank several steamers at the mouth of the Hooghly. Well at what stage was it proved that those ships had been sunk by an enemy warship? It certainly was not when the first telegram about it appeared in the newspaper; for at that time it was all rumours and conjectures and people did not know what to believe, but there came to be published the statements of passengers and of telegraph signallers and so on and by and by there came a time when a prudent man in Calcutta on being asked would have said "In my opinion there can be no doubt that those ships have been sunk by an enemy warship."

The vakil submitted that the jury were frightened by the Emden and so they found the accused guilty.

Their Lordships admitted the appeal.

PUNJAB MUSLEM LEAGUE.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE'S RESOLUTIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 22.

At a meeting of the Punjab Muslim League Executive Committee held under the presidency of Khan Bahadur Nawab Mahomed Ali Kazilbash resolutions were passed rejoicing at the conquest of German South-West Africa by the British forces.

A resolution was also passed expressing regret and disappointment at the rejection of the local Government and Government of India to raise the Punjab Chief Court to the status of a High Court and requesting reconsideration of hhe matter.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

CLOSING OF CHOWPATTI LEVEL CROSSING.

METHODS OF ROAD MAINTENANCE.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation by their Resolutions dated the 23rd March and 5th May 1915 respectively asked the Roads Committee to report, as to why the public passage over the Chdwpatty Level Crossing was closed on the 2nd January 1914, by the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company. The Report of the Committee has now been received, which states that they have carefully considered the matter in consultation with the Commissioner, and are of opinion that an enquiry into the question should be postponed pending the settlement of the question of closing the Level Crossing at the Kennedy Bridge, in connection with which the Railway Company have offered to bear a portion of the cost of providing a foot-bridge at the Chowpatty Level Crossing

The Committee had been further asked by the Corporation Resolution of the 18th June 1914, to report regarding certain questions relating to road excavations and maintenance.

In reply to the above the Committee state that after a careful consideration of the exhaustive report submitted by the Commissioner, which deals with all the points raised in the resolutions passed by the Corporation on the 7th and 11th August 1913, the Committee were of opinion that the regulations and precautions at present observed in connection with the road excavations and road repairs, though fairly adequate, require to be enforced with greater strictness and closer regard for public convenience than has hitherto been done.

MINUTES.

Attached to the above report are the following minutes:

MR. WACHA'S MINUTE.

What is wanted is an elimination from independent legislation, such as the Electricity Act and the Telephone Act, the power which is now conferred on such companies to open the ground *without* sanction from the Corporation. We should urge on the Legislature the desirability of constituting the Corporation *the sole authority*. Then alone we shall be able to control and regulate the excavations going on hither and thither all throughout in the town.

HON. MR. ORR'S MINUTE.

I am not convinced that it is not practicable without undue hardship to private individuals (undue, i.e., in consideration of the relative importance of private convenience and public convenience) to postpone the opening up of roads for the purpose of laying new private connections until opening up in the vicinity is necessary for some public purpose, subject to a maximum delay of say three months.

I would draw attention to the following paragraph 173 of the London Traffic Commission report quoted at page 98 of the Bombay City Improvement Trust Annual Report for 1910-11 as to the control of the street authority over other Companies and persons in this matter.

Extract paragraph 173, sub-clauses (2) (5) and (7) from the report of the Royal Commission on London Traffic:—

Para. 173 (2) The indiscriminate breaking up of the streets should be prohibited. When any company or person wishes to break up the streets, notice should be given to the street authority, and by the street authority to all other companies and persons who have similar powers, calling on them to give notice if they wish to break up the streets at the same time. The strict authority should then settle the time and the order in which the various operations may be carried out and should inform respective Commissioners of of Police. This rule would not however apply in cases of emergency.

(5) After conclusion of the operations no company or person should be entitled, as of right, to break up the street again for some period, such as nine or twelve months, unless in case of emergency or with the consent of the street authority, which would be given if good cause were shown.

(7) New service mains should, as far as possible be laid under the footpath so as to avoid the necessity of breaking up the carriage way when making service connections.

DR. SUKHIA'S MINUTE.

If all the Electric and Telephonic cables and the Water and Gas mains are placed underneath footpaths in the City and wherever there may be no footpaths if they are laid underneath the extreme sides of roads and streets, questions relating to road excavations and maintenance would be greatly solved.

I think the Municipal Corporation of the City should have a preponderating voice in matters regarding road excavations and, if necessary, Legislature should empower them with sole requisite authority. Until it is so done it is futile to expect from them satisfactory maintenance of roads in the City, and those who have been clamouring should exert their energy in the direction abovementioned.

I must here make it clear that with regard to the indiscriminate breaking up of roads and prolonged delays in putting them back in order the different Municipal Departments are to blame as much as, if not more than, other Public Companies like the Electric, Telephone and Gas Companies, and it appears they are regardless as to public convenience.

PHOTOGRAPHS FOR PROFESSIONAL MOTOR CAR DRIVER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, July 23.

The local Government have accepted the proposal which comes into force from August 15, 1915, of the Commissioner of Police to issue a special license for the professional motor car driver, on which a photograph of the driver and history of the positions held by him with his previous employers' names and addresses are to be given. Another photo of the driver is to be filed in the office of the Commissioner of Police also at the driver's own expense.

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K. J. RUSTOMJI, Bar-at-Law,

Honorsman of the Council of Legal Education.

Most favourably received by the Bench as well as by the Bar. The following are som of the opinions received.—

Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Kt., K.C.I.E., Chief Justice of Bengal:—Already I have had occasion to use your work on Limitation, and I have found it of great help.

Hon'ble Sir John Wallis, Kt., Chief Justice oe Madras:—The book appears to have been planned on sound lines and carefully written. It should be of much use to the Profession.

Hon'ble Sir Donald Johnston, Kt., Chief Judge, Punjab Chief Court:—I will use it in Court and I have no doubt the Courts will find your Commentary on the Law of Limitation as a useful Guide.

Hon'ble Justice Sir John Woodroffe, Kt. Calcutta High Court:—Your book will be very useful to me in my work.—

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ALIEN TRADERS IN BOMBAY.

TRADES ASSOCIATION'S ACTION.

INTERVIEW WITH CONTROLLER

A deputation composed of members of the Bombay Presidency Trades Association, Limited, waited upon Mr. G. H. Hardy, I.C.S., Controller of Hostile Trading Concerns, at the Secretariat to lay before him certain points in connection with the liquidation of Hostile Trading firms in Bombay.

Among other cases mentioned was one in which an alien Company was continuing to dispose of its stocks at rates ranging from one hundred to five hundred per cent. higher than rates current before the War, and that the disposal of stocks had been regulated with a view to advantage being taken of such enhanced rates.

The Controller expressed surprise that this should be so but stated that as no complaints had been received by him from purchasers he had not been in a position to interfere. It was further admitted that no accurate check had been taken of the stocks held by the firm in question when control passed into the hands of Government, although actual figures in detail were prepared, the reason for this being that the stocks were so large—amounting to nearly Rs. 10 lakhs of goods in cases—that it could have taken six months for an accurate stock-taking to have been effected.

One of the deputation mentioned that his own Company had written in complaining of the way stocks were being withheld by this firm, but no reply to their complaint had reached them.

It having been urged that the enormous profits realised by the abnormally heavy increase in prices referred to would be for the ultimate benefit of the trading alien, the Controller said it was not at all certain that such sums would be credited to the former, but on the contrary the larger the balances in hand at the end of the War, the more would there be, wherewith to meet Germany's liabilities to the British.

In this same connection it was reported by one of the deputation that the Manager of this firm had recently informed the Police that stocks to the value of about Rs. 30,000 had disappeared from his godown and asked them to assist in tracing the missing property.

The Controller while admitting the possibility of such goods disappearing thought that the amount had been over estimated and added that the matter was one beyond his control—a fact the deputation appreciated in view of the stocks having been only approximately taken in the first instance.

Reference was next made to another German concern which at the outbreak of war held stocks amounting roughly to Rs. 5 lakhs and had a Bank balance of approximately Rs. 4 lakhs; that a Parsee Manager had been allowed to take charge of the business together with the stocks and bank balance stated.

The Controller assured the deputation that such was not actually the case. The Manager was liquidating the business under his (the Controller's) supervision and up to the present time the amount paid into the Bank was Rs. 6 lakhs which vested in Government as would other monies subsequently received from the sale of goods belonging to the Company. Large amounts had had to be paid out to meet liabilities in England.

The next case dealt with was that of an Austrian firm now being carried on by a former employee who had purchased the stock-in-trade. It was submitted that the purchaser had not purchased the goodwill and was not entitled to trade in the name of his old employer and continue to exhibit within his business premises the Royal Arms and the words thereon "By appointment to H. E. the Governor."

The Controller said he was not aware that this latter was being done and promised that the matter should have attention.

It was urged that a continuance of the name of the old firm was most undesirable for many and obvious reasons.

The Controller at this point mentioned that Government had invited British firms to make offers for the purchase of hostile trading concerns and this was the only instance in which a British subject had taken advantage of Governent's invitation.

This evoked the rejoinder that the person in question was known to have spent most of his commercial life in Austria, and still to be very pro-Austrian in his sympathies, while furthermore he had only lately offered for sale wares of another Austrian Co., despite the fact that one of the clauses of his trading license provided that "no new contracts" should be entered into.

An interesting and informing conversation then ensued as to the conduct of a certain German Reverend Father who successfully combined the business of carpet-making with spiritual culture. This German gentlemen, living in Bombay, it seems, has a small factory, not a great distance from Bombay, for the making of a certain class of carpets. Previous to the War the output was very small and with the object of increasing his business he approached a native house in Bombay asking if the latter could arrange for the shipment to America of several thousands of square yards of the carpets as he was anxious to keep another German Agency going during the continuance of the War. The view was expressed that such individuals ought to have been interned long since.

The Controller observed that this was outside his province: it was a matter that concerned the Political Department. He was, however, of opinion that in some instances it was wiser to allow aliens who remained at large an opportunity of earning their livelihood than that they should have to depend on Government for their subsistence.

Evidence was next afforded as to a foreign firm dealing in piece-goods. It was alleged that these articles were manufactured in Germany and exported in boxes marked "made in Italy." The wares were offered for sale and purchased. The purchaser suspecting trickery removed the label and discovered the words "Made in Switzerland" on the boxes. Correspondence ensued which failed to establish the bona-fide origin of manufacture.

The Controller considered that Italy now having joined in the war might be trusted to see that transactions of such a nature were rendered impossible.

The situation regarding a very extensively advertised German preparation was then discussed. It was stated that inquiries in England had elicited the information that although this article was now manufactured there it was still German-owned.

The Controller explained that the advertised German Agents in Bombay were not agents for the importation of the article but only supervised the distribution of samples and the Company's advertising.

The spokesman of the deputation ventured his opinion that the attitude of those papers which gave publicity to this Company's advertisements was not commendable.

The Controller seemingly was in agreement as he hinted that some action had already been taken by Government in this connection.

In response to an inquiry as to the position of public Companies in India with German shareholders on their books, the Controller informed the deputation that the question of making the British Ordinance applicable to Companies in India had been under consideration for some time past, but at the present moment it did not apply.

The Controller having been thanked for his courteous reception the deputation withdrew.

CONTROLLER'S REMARKS.

In returning the report with his approval the Controller remarks *inter alia*, "as regards the para. dealing with a certain Austrian firm, I do not think Government have offered any hostile trading concerns for sale outright. My point was that the Commercial Community had urged that the closing of German and Austrian firms would give an opportunity to British competitors to step into their places and that in the absence of evidence to the contrary, I had to regard that the employee referred to as a competitor and not as an agent of the employer.

"I am very grateful to the deputation for calling my attention to the Royal Arms and inscription over the door-way. The inscription has already been removed and the Royal Arms are coming down today.

"In conclusion may I thank your Association for the public-spirited way in which they have approached these questions and assure you that I shall always be glad to receive any information from them which can help me in my task which as I trust you have seen is not without difficulties."

BURMA COUNCIL'S LOYAL RESOLUTION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, July 22.

The Secretary of State for India has intimated to the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma his pleasure to lay before the King-Emperor the recent resolution of the Burma Council recording the Council's deep conviction of the righteousness of causes of Great Britain in the present war and assuring H. M.'s Government of the unswerving loyalty and devotion to the British Throne of all classes in Burma.

His Majesty highly appreciates sentiments of loyalty and devotion expressed in the resolution.

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SOUTH AFRICAN INDIAN FUND

REPORT OF THE BOMBAY COMMITTEE

The Commitee of management of the South African Indian Fund have issued a report and statement of accounts of the Fund for the information of the subscribers and the general public.

The total amount of subscriptions which the Committee was able to collect was Rs. 4,45,795-0-9. The bulk of the money was remitted first to Mr. Ghandhi and then to the account of Messrs. West and Maganlal Ghandhi in the Natal Bank. The remittances were made from time to time, but in every case under instructions from the late Hon. Mr. Gokhale with whom Mr. Ghandhi and the other South African leaders were in communication throughout the period. It is understood that Mr. Ghandhi will shortly publish a statement of accounts as regards the disposal of the money sent to South Africa. It is expected that there will be an unexpended balance out of the sums sent to South Africa from India.

At a meeting of the subscribers to the Fund held at the office of Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim Bart, on the 3rd November 1914, under the presidency of the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, it was resolved that the balance of Rs. 1,47,867-5-4 of the South African Indian Fund, minus the amount of expenditure that may be incurred subsequently in connection with the closing of the Fund, be devoted to securing, safeguarding and maintaining the economic interests and the civil rights of Indians as equal subjects of the British Crown in all British colonies as well as foreign countries.

Since the date of the meeting, Rs. 2,448-8-3 more were received towards the Fund and Rs. 1,571-5-9 were spent on account of the closing of the Fund and for other expenses that had ben incurred but not paid for.

After taking into account these collections and disbursements, the total amount that remained in the hand of the Committee on the date of the publication of the Report amounted to Rs. 1,48,744-7-10; and this sum has, in accordance with the resolution of the subscribers been handed over to Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Bart, H. A. Wadya Esq., The Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, K. Natarajan Esq., Narotam M. Goculdas Esq., and Jehangir Bomanji Petit Esq., as trustees for the purpose referred to above.

APPRECIATION OF MR. GOKHALE'S SERVICES.

The Committee feel that they cannot conclude this Report without putting on record their very high sense of appreciation of the very valuable and distinguised services rendered to the cause by the late Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhle, C.I.E., who not only conducted a vigorous and praiseworthy campaign on this question throughout the country, with a force and perseverance all his own, but also at considerable expense, great personal sacrifice and at no small risk to his life owing to the then delicate state of his health, visited South Africa and materially helped to bring about the present settlement and to otherwise bring the immediate struggle to a satisfacory termination with the great and powerful influence in the country.

It may be interesting to note here that from the very beginning of the struggle to its termination in the middle of 1914, no less than 3 principal funds were started in India in support of the movement at the different stages of its existence. These were:—

1. The Transvaal Indian (Relief) Fund (including the Refugees' Fund) amounting to Rs. 1,55,152-10-0.

2. The 2nd Transvaal Indian (General) Fund and Sundry funds amounting to Rs. 37,395-6-6, of both of which, *viz.*, Nos. 1 and 2, separate accounts have already been published; and finally.

3. The South African Indian Fund, started in November 1913 and amounting to Rs. 4,45,795-0-9 of which this is the report.

The contributions for all these amount to Rs. 6,38,343-1-3. Besides, independent funds were also started in Madras, Burma and other provinces, which transmitted their collections direct to South Africa amounting roughly to over Rs. 90,000.

Large sums of money amounting roughly to about Rs. 35,000 were also collected and sent to South Africa in support of the cause by Indians resident in various British colonies.

The grand total, so collected by Indians towards the cause, would thus appear to reach the round figure of Rs. 7,50,000. To this must be added the large sum of money spent and lost by the Indian community in South Africa itself for carrying on this noble struggle. This cannot, however, include the loss incurred by the total ruination of families, by the entire uprooting of businesses, by the absolute loss of all personal estates and the wholesale destruction of all trades in the hands of the Indian community. It is impossible to obtain figures to gauge these losses, but there is no doubt that they were as heavy in their totals as they were oppressive in their consequence.

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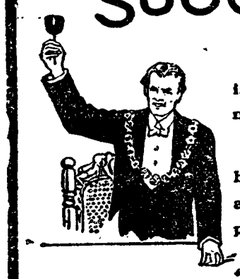

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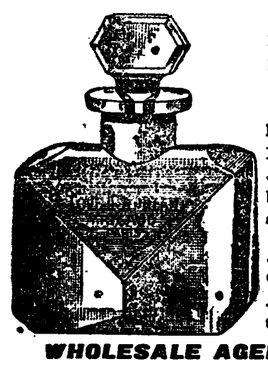

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FOREST WAR IN LA WOEVRE.

REMARKABLE FRENCH VICTORY.

LITTLE HOMES OF SOLDIERS.

SCENES OF RUIN.

The special correspondent of "The Times," who has been visiting the firing line on the French Eastern frontier, gives in the following article a description of the everyday life of our Ally's soldiers in the woods and forests of La Woevre—of the little homes they have built for themselves among the trees, and their easy, open-air life in face of the constant threat of shell and rifle fire from the enemy trenches at close range. The forts have been abandoned by both sides for concealed and movable batteries.

NANCY, June 19.

In the course of our three days' trip in La Woevre I had many opportunities of seeing the way in which the French soldier has made himself at home in the various forests for which the two sides have struggled. The story of all of them is much the same. They were occupied first by the Germans in their headlong rush at the beginning of the war; then they were attacked by the French, and, foot by foot and tree by tree, the enemy were driven back. Amblonville is now altogether in the possession of our Allies. The fighting here, except for occasional bombardments at long range by the enemy, has moved out into the open country beyond Les Eparges. From the east side of the forest the ground falls with a fairly steep descent till it rises again to the long bare spur of Les Eparges, over 1,000ft. high, which is a part of the Hauts-de-Meuse, and commands the plain of La Woevre. The practical result of the fine victory won here by the French at the end of the long series of engagements which lasted from February 17 till April 10 is very evident as you look out eastwards from the forest. They now have a position from which it is comparatively easy to guard against an unexpected attack, as it is impossible for the enemy to concentrate troops in the ravines and behind the slopes which separate the forest from Les Eparges, without being seen.

RETURN TO PRIMITIVE LIFE.

In the Forest of Apremont, and in Bois le Pretre, he fighting still goes on day after day, but here, too, the French have gained ground. The enemy's advanced trenches are now some three or four hundred yards or more away from the northern edge of Bois le Pretre, and from here westwards to the Bois de Mortmare, for about 10 or 12 miles, the French advanced about two miles between the end of March and the end of April and still continue to progress. In the Bois Brule and the Bois d'Ailly, where the front trenches of the two sides are sometimes within 15 yards of each other, the French are always slowly pressing back the enemy towards his other position south of Les Eparges. All this is ancient history, and has long since been described in "The Times." But it is also history that is being made day by day, and seen at close quarters it is fully as interesting as the fighting in the plains of Flanders and the mountains of the Vosges.

In this part of France the fighting in the forests has entirely superseded the fighting for the forts, which both sides have been long ago forced to abandon for the alternative of concealed and movable batteries. In the encampments in the Forest of Amblonville you see one of the good sides of war. I have said that the men are cheery and confident. They are so largely because they are leading a natural, healthy, open-air life. It is, as poor young Grenfell, I think, described it, a sort of glorified picnic, without a picnic's inconsequence. All through the woods they have built human habitations of various descriptions. Sometimes they are wigwams, sometimes wooden huts, sometimes only roofs, apparently laid on the ground, and gabled or flat, covering subterranean dwellings, sometimes mere temporary shelters of brush-wood.

In many places here and at Apremont their houses look from a distance like big rabbit-holes scratched along the bases of low-lying hills. In all of them the men are as happy as kings. They have gone back to primitive life. They have all the natural human instinct which delights really in living and lighting fires and cooking and sleeping and bathing in the open, and, generally speaking, in providing for their own ingenuity and with their own hands. At present the conditions are, of course, ideal for this kind of life, but the men seem to have been just as contented during the winter months. The show encampment is the quarters of a regiment of neat-handed, light-hearted, quick-footed chasseurs-a-pied. Between the little houses, which are all of different shapes and characters, and not built in stiff rows, they have made little beds of red and yellow and brown earth, fenced generally with hazel-hoops and laid out in elaborate geometrical patterns, ornamented with moss and inscriptions in little bits of white stone. "Hommage aux Allies." "Gloire au soixante-quinze," "Mort aux Boches," and these few lines from the Sidi-Brahim march:—

En avant, brave battalion,
Jaloux de notre indépendance,
Si l'ennemi vers nous advance,
Marchons, marchons, marchons,
Mort aux ennemies de la France.

are a few of the characteristic inscriptions that caught my eye.

IN THE TRENCHES.

That is one side of the existence of these soldiers which makes you feel that after all war is not such a terrible thing, and that it can be cleaner and more wholesome, and even happier, than the artificial, crowded, hurried life of modern civilization. On the day of my visit to Amblonville the other side of war was not much in evidence. Guns of all kinds there were of course; every now and then one of them fired a shot or two at donly opened fire on a French aeroplanes the unseen enemy, and once there was quite a fusillade of shrapnel as the Germans suddenly opened fire on a French aeroplane which was hovering over our heads. In the morning before we came they had also sent several shots into the wood, but for the most part, "Tout etait calme." A mile or two away there were men lying out in the trenches on the side of Les Eparges, but even they were only firing occasional spasmodic shots. Here, as almost everywhere, the general attitude was one of waiting, and as we motored away along the hot, dusty roads one envied the fighting men their cool, clean, comfortable life in the green and shady forest.

At Apremont things were, as it happened, rather more warlike. We walked first for at least three or four miles through long, winding communication trenches cut deep in the sandy, stony, chalky soil. Except for a general idea of the direction in which we were going from the position of the sun, it was difficult to keep count of all the turnings, and consequently on which side the enemy were lying. Every now and then the passages from the communication trenches, where the men were standing with their rifles ready at their little square loopholes, with cartridges lying ready. At various points one could look through the loopholes and see the German trenches, ugly lines of yellow mud across a foreground of poppies and marguerites, sometimes at a distance of 15 yards. From the end trench of all we looked down the hill through the loophole at the brown-roofed village of Apremont, a few hundred feet below us, and just to the right of it in the plain could see the trees in which German snipers lie hid and fire at anything that is incautious enough to show itself above the parapet or to linger too long at a loophole.

There are many places here, and in the open ground to the south of the forest, from which there is a magnificent view eastward over the wide, flat plain, with four great spurs of hills running out into it, one behind the other in echelon, on the south of the St. Mihiel wedge, where it is unhealthy to show oneself, though close by, because a sheltering rise in the ground cuts one off from the enemy's view, there is no danger at all. There was enough firing going on here in all directions to make one feel that one was in the middle of a little battle, though in perfect safety. And, in the Bois Brule, for more than a mile along both sides of the trench, one sees how severe the fighting has been. There are acres and acres of the forest where every single tree has been cut clean off by the storm of shells, a hideous leafless desolation of shattered stumps.

UNDER SHELL FIRE.

The Quart en Reserve, the last part of the Bois le Pretre taken by the French, after months of furious fighting, is in the same state of ruin. The trenches here are still more elaborate than they are at Apremont. As we were walking along one of them the heavy bang of a German 150, and then the whining shriek of a shell just before it bursts, warned us that it was coming somewhere near us, and the colonel who was our guide ordered us to crouch down in the trench and wait till he had counted 10 after the explosion. As it was, in spite of the protection of the banks high over our heads, a flying fragment slightly grazed the knuckle of one of the party. Again, though only on a small scale compared with what has been happening, at more or less fixed hours, every day for months in the forest, the firing of cannon, and of occasional rifle shots, was more or less continuous, and gave some sort of an idea of what this forest fighting is like at its height. But there seemed to be more definite purpose in the shell-firing—and more result. The mangled bodies of a few men who had been killed that morning were being placed on a cart as we went back along the sunny glade through the wood, and the contrast between these poor dead things and the strength and health of the men standing by the side of the road, as their fellow-soldiers were carried away, was pathetically striking.

Between the results of the fighting in the forests and the fighting for the forts the contrast is more striking still. Of Troyon and Liouville, the two forts that I saw, nothing remains but heaps of crumbling stone and mortar and scrap heaps of shattered iron and steel which once were cupolas. The Camp des Romains is in the same state of complete ruin, and the Germans have made no attempt to restore it. In the distance all three look exactly like sandhills on the links at Sandwich or Deal. Before they were bombarded they must have seemed absolutely impregnable; yet they were destroyed in two or three weeks, and the fighting for the debatable strips of forest has gone on day and night for months.

But both in forests and in forts the spirit of the French soldier is quite unshaken. The last picture I carried away with me from La Woevre was that of a kindly colonel proudly exhibiting to his visitors the shower-baths that he had had rigged up for the use of his battalion and four of his men playing lawn tennis on an infamous gravel court, while a German 150 was dropping three or four shrapnel shells a couple of hundred yards down the road.

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THE NATIONAL REGISTER.

QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED.

PENALTY FOR FALSE RETURNS.

The main points in the National Register Bill, which has already become law in the United Kingdom, are set forth as follows by the "Daily Mail."

Everybody in the United Kingdom—every man and every woman—from 15 to 65 must register. *This means that anyone whose 15th birthday falls on any of the three days fixed for the register is included. It also means that anyone whose 66th birthday falls on any of these days is not included.*

The register forms will be distributed as soon as possible after the Bill becomes law.

The register will take two months to complete after the papers are returned. The period for taking the register will be three days—that is, within three days of receiving the form it must be handed back correctly filled in. Those three days will be duly announced by Royal Proclamation and publication in the newspapers. On the first of the three days the enumerators will call at every house in Great Britain and Ireland to leave the forms.

THE QUESTIONS.

The form will contain the following questions:—

What are your name and address?
What is your age?
What is your condition (single, married or widowed)?
Have you any children; if so, how many?
What is your trade or occupation (if any).
Who is your employer?
Are you willing to volunteer for any special form of labour with which you are specially acquainted other than that on which you are normally engaged? If so, give particulars.
"Military service" is one of the answers you may give to the last question if you are willing to enlist.

Every person—man and woman—over twenty-one will get a form to fill up and will be personally responsible for filling it up.

A wife will get a form for herself.
Every grown-up son and daughter living at home will get a form.
Every servant will get a form.
Minors—youths and girls from 15 to 21—will also get forms, but the father or other householder will be responsible for seeing that they fill them up.

This is different from the census, where the head of the family is responsible for filling up the form for all his family. Lodgers, persons at hotels, boarding-houses and the like will each get a form. The landlord's responsibility is confined to seeing that each gets his form. It may be necessary to distribute forms at places of employment, but each servant will be responsible for his form.

PENALTIES.

The enumerators will give anybody who asks it help to fill up the form, and if one has been filled up mistakenly, will give another, with advice how to avoid the error. The forms will be collected at the end of the three days.

There will be a maximum penalty of £5 for failure to answer the questions (the penalty will be increased by £1 for each day's delay) or for answering them wrongly.

The Bill makes it the duty of local authorities—borough councils, urban district councils, and rural district councils—to make the necessary arrangements for taking the national register, each in its own locality.

The Registrar-General, who is in charge of the whole scheme, will supply each local authority with sufficient inquiry forms for the register of each person in their district.

WHAT WILL BE DONE WITH THE FORMS.

When the forms have been collected they will be examined locally by the staffs of enumerators and the returns will be indexed in various ways to show the number of men and women of different ages, the number of skilled and unskilled workers employed in different trades, and so on. Local registers will be available in each district, and complete registers will be in the possession of all the Government Departments and of the county councils.

The National Register with all the indexes and statistics is to be ready within two months after the three days mentioned for enumeration.

The Bill is to be applied to Ireland by a special clause, so that the whole of the United Kingdom will come within the register.

The Government decided at the last moment that there should be no direct inquiry as to military service. This was done to remove any hint of compulsion.

"O. T."

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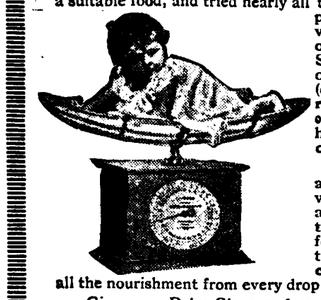

This is because Glaxo is not an artificial food; it is simply pure milk with extra cream and milk-sugar added. The Glaxo process causes the nourishing curd of the milk to form into light, tiny particles, so that every baby, even from birth, can easily digest Glaxo, and obtain all the nourishment from every drop he swallows.

Give your Baby Glaxo and see the difference, see the joy and pleasure with which he takes his Glaxo, and see how much stronger he is, how he rewards you with his smiles and gurgles of delight.

Ask your Doctor!

Glaxo

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Yours faithfully, EDMUND BECK.

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BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

SCENT OF ORIENTALS

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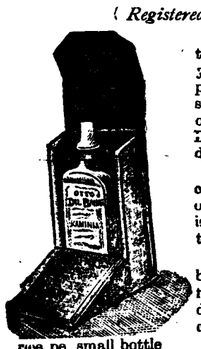

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No. "B" Peerbhoy Building, Princes Street.
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"SILENT AND BUSY."

SERBIAN TRIBUTE TO ENGLAND

AN ISLAND'S LEGIONS.

The following eloquent tribute to England moving in its expression of the deep faith which the smaller nationalities have in Great Britain, and inspiring in its incentive to act in the present according to the traditions of a great past, is from the pen of a Serbian writer, M. Lazare Kossovac, and has been contributed to the official Serbian journal "Samouprava."

The English people are silent; but it is remarkable that when these northern men begin to speak they are eloquent than we of the south. More eloquent is Macaulay than Mirabeau, and Carlyle than Renan, and Gladstone than Mazzini. As if the chill northern mists pressed upon the mouth, their thoughts come to the tongue and go back from the tongue again unexpressed. Englishmen are silent and thoughtful. Never was this island more silent, more thoughtful, or more busy than it is now. The war has given to the whole, of Great Britain a solemn aspect. As I stepped upon British soil at Folkestone, I felt as though I had entered Westminster Abbey. All this island is transformed into an abbey; every man is silent, thoughtful, and busy.

In the Dardanelles five great battleships have gone down. In the southern lands such losses would cause countless comments; but they cause Englishmen to become only more silent, thoughtful, and busy. In the Atlantic there was committed the "Superman" crime of the Lusitania, which like some vast sacrophagus was laid on the floor of the deep. But in England, as the news arrives, lips only pressed more tightly, the brain is more intensely concentrated, and tasks are more bravely seized. The Zeppelins make daily competition with their brothers the submarines in the destruction of private property and of unarmed and innocent people. At home poisonous bombs may fall from airships, while poisonous gases choke the heroic men in the trenches. Day by day appear the long columns of killed and wounded. But the granite island is silent, thoughtful, and busy! Thus it makes answer to all calamity.

The English have to-day a veritable sea domination from Pole to Pole. If their duty to the Allies was to free the waters, they have done that duty brilliantly. To-day a Serbian can embark at Salonika, and travel through Suez to the Antipodes around the globe and back through Gilbraltar to Salonika again. During the whole journey he will travel upon the friendly English green sea-fields. English power upon the waters was never realized in such measure—and so effectively as now. Never was there in history upon land such power as the English are exercising now upon the seas. You will say, "The waters are only a highway, nothing more." No, the waters are more than a highway. They represent nine-tenths of the best strategic positions, which, thanks to these Britons, are now in our possession; but which, without these Britons, had certainly been in German hands. A free highway of the sea preserves the Allies from starvation, makes possible the transport of men and munitions, and transforms what would be otherwise widely-scattered parts into a well-knit and inseparable whole. Imagine if it were not so; imagine if the Germans had such dominion on the waters! Their battleships would now be at Salonika, Kronstadt, Vladivostok, at Naples, Marseilles, and Odessa, at Jaffa and Bombay. Then, from all these sides would creep the German hosts; and who knows how many tribes and nations would not now be fighting against us on the Prussian side? It is, indeed, our happiness that these nine-tenths of the best strategic positions the English are holding now and not the Germans.

English people know all this very well, but they never talk about it. They keep silent and think about their own merits! But they are not silent in regard to the merits of their Allies. There has not been a single success, not the smallest achievement of Russian, French or Serbian arms, which has not been generously praised by these silent Britons. Our Serbian successes at Rudnik and Kosmai have been acknowledged by none so warmly as the English people. Merely chronicling their own successes, they have described in glowing details the successes of their Allies. How beautiful and delicate are the letters of English correspondents from Russia. And as they have been eloquent in praise of the successes of their Allies, so these thoughtful island people have been not less eloquent in sympathetic descriptions of the losses and pains of their friends. One could make books of the articles depicting Serbia's sufferings from typhus, devastation, and want.

The same is true in regard to Belgium. One might think that the English had no pain and suffering of their own. Oh! yes they have, and not a little; but they are silent, and in silence they tend their own wounds and bear their own distress. Silently and thoughtfully they have freed all the seas, from the frigid to the torrid zone. But they have not stopped there; they are helping now to free the dry land. Their troops are fighting day and night in Belgium, in Gallipoli, in Mesopotamia, in South Africa. They have made superhuman efforts to create land forces in as many months as any Continental Power has taken years. We from a distance behold only the glorious sea-power of Great Britain which has just been displayed to all the world. But we do not see these gigantic internal moral efforts which are not less magnificent than her sea-dominion.

Marius said, "As soon as I stamp my foot upon the ground, so soon will arise the legions!" That, however, was only the idle word of a southern mind. King George has silently put his foot upon the earth, and there has in very truth arisen legion after legion. And they are arising still! In this point Germany alone has been self-deceived, and the whole world surprised. All the world regarded the British Isles as the empty wooden horse before the gates of Troy. Albion has shown herself more deft than Ulysses; but she remains very silent, very thoughtful, and very busy.

That a land may gain a nimbus of grandeur and beauty, there must appear upon it a great race or a great man. In this point Carlyle was right. Before the English people, this misty and humid island stood low and uncertain as if it might sink beneath the waters. But to-day it stands as fast as granite, appears to be firmer than the European Continent, and rises higher than the Alps. And upon this lofty rock stands a nation as one man and as if placed by Providence as sentinel to view with watchful eye every corner of our planet and every movement of nearly two milliard of human beings of all races, all religions, and all States.

ORIENTAL RESEARCH.

WOMEN ORIENTALISTS HONOURED.

The announcement of the award of the triennial gold medal of the Royal Asiatic Society to Mrs.. Agnes Smith Lewis and her twin-sister and collaborator, Mrs. Margaret Dunlop Gibson, has been quickly followed by its presentation by Mr. Chamberlain, says the "Indiaman." The new Secretary of State for India performed the ceremony in the Council Room of the India Office, in the presence of the officers and Council of the Society, headed by Lord Reay.

Mr. Chamberlain happily described the medal as the blue ribbon of Oriental research, and by way of justifying the claim mentioned the names of the more recent recipients—Dr. Fleet, in 1912, for Indian epigraphy; Sir George Grierson, in 1909, for the languages and philology of India; and the late Rev. Dr. G. U. Pope, in 1906, for Dravidian scholarship. On this occasion, he said, it was conferred upon Mrs. Lewis and Mrs. Gibson jointly for their labours in Syriac and Arabic research. He gave an outline of their achievements in this field. Mr. Chamberlain particularly emphasised the discovery by Mrs. Lewis of the Sinaitic palimpsest containing the most ancient Syriac text of the Gospels, and described her edition of this MS., with English Introduction and Notes, published in 1910, as the most complete and valuable that has appeared. He also reminded the Society that in conjunction with her sister she had produced the best edition of the Palestinian Syriac Lectionary, based on two MSS. discovered by herself, supplementary to that on which previous editions were founded. After reciting these and other achievements, Mr. Chamberlain said that he had been curious to know how these ladies were drawn to such studies, and had been told that a journey to Egypt led them to desire to become acquainted with the Arabic language, and they subsequently extended their investigations to a wider field.

MRS. LEWIS' REPLY.

In the course of a charming reply Mrs. Lewis said she found it difficult to know in what way she had deserved so great an honour. She mentioned the interesting fact that in the Sinaitic palimpsest the reading in St. Luke's Gospel as to when we have done all we should still say we are "unprofitable servants" left out the adjective. "If only one other very old MS. could be found which corroborates this," said Mrs. Lewis, "we should have good reason for thinking that it was never spoken by our Lord, and that it is an interpolation, so that we do not really need to talk about ourselves as unprofitable. I do not know what my Puritan ancestors would say to my presumption for thinking so, but I really believe that there is nothing in our Lord's teaching contrary to the view that even quite humble work may be very profitable indeed."

Mrs. Gibson also said a few words, and raised a smile by remarking that she came into the world as a supplement to her sister, and had always recognised that it was hers to take a second place. But they would agree with her that it was better to be second in a good cause than to be first in a bad one.

In proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Chamberlain, Lord Reay seized the opportunity to tell him that it had always maintained the most cordial relations with the India Office, and that he was sure that this tradition would be fully maintained during his Secretaryship of State. He went on to point out that in the promotion of Oriental studies Londoners hitherto lagged behind the great capitals of the Continent. But he was happy to say that the structural alterations at the London institution in Finsbury Circus for the School of Oriental Studies would be completed in time for the school to be established next January. "I hope," he added, "we may rely on your support, Mr. Chamberlain, so that the school may be able to hold its own with all the similar institutions there are abroad."

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S REMARKS.

The reply of the Secretary of State to these remarks was characterised by sympathy mingled with caution. He said he should view with very real sympathy the efforts which were made to encourage Oriental studies in this country, and that he hoped to maintain to the full the good relations prevailing between the India Office and the R.A.S. But Lord Reay's talk of his influence being used to enable the new School of Oriental Studies "to hold its own" had a rather ominous sound in his ears, as an old administrator. A few days earlier, before taking office, he would have said without hesitation that he thought the British Government had been slow to recognise their duty in regard to matters of that kind. But he smilingly added that he had now become more conservative, and reminded Lord Reay of the existence of the Council of India to control any desire on the part of the Secretary of State to spend money. In spite of these things the work of the institute would have his sympathy, and he believed that, on proper cause being shown, the India Office might be able to afford it further support.

THE FOOD OF THE NATION.

MR. RUNCIMAN'S SURVEY.

SUPPLY OF EXPLOSIVES.

Mr. Runciman addressed a large meeting on June 25, in the Empire Theatre, West Hartlepool, on the present position of the war. Sir Walter Runciman, M.P., was in the chair. Mr. Runciman, in the course of his speech, said:—

One of the first duties of the Government was to prevent any men exploiting the present economic situation for private gain. This was a time not for profit but for equality of sacrifice. They had prevented the creation of rings. They had provided for meat coming over from the Argentine in such quantities that had never before been controlled by a body of men. In regard to wheat, as he had already announced in the House of Commons, our margin was now absolutely safe. (Cheers.) Prices of wheat were falling, and when that happened it must bring down the cost of flour—(A Voice:—"Cardiff") whether at Cardiff or anywhere else. Next week it would be his duty to see representative millers and remind them of that elementary fact. The Government would expect the millers to do their duty. The Government did not want to be forced into the position of taking over the whole of the food of the whole of the population of the United Kingdom, but it must be made perfectly clear that if those who were engaged in feeding the nation exploited the necessities of the nation, they would have to adopt drastic methods which certainly would not redound to the advantage of those against whom they were taken. (Loud cheers.) It was only by vigilance in these things that we should be able to win this war. It was greatly to the credit of armament firms that they were prepared to agree to a limitation of their profits. (Cheers.)

COAL AND MEAT.

It was also impossible for the Government to allow the prices of coal to remain at their enormously high level now without taking drastic steps to deal with the situation. The export of coal had been forbidden, to keep the price down to reasonable limits, but the matter was not yet entirely under control. If it was impossible to keep the price within reasonable limits, then Parliament must step in, much as he disliked it, and it would be his duty to ask Parliament to give assistance. But he preferred that the coalowners should arrange for a limitation of price among themselves.

Adverting to the meat supply, Mr. Runciman remarked that there was not enough for all, and that the civilian population would therefore find a shortage. Careful calculation had been made showing that if every person in the country, man, woman, and child, would go with two pounds per month per person less meat during this summer and winter, we should have enough and more than enough to go round. With regard to coal, we might also well economize, as the output had been so reduced by some 200,000 miners joining the colours. The pooling of the railways had been a success, and the appeal in reference to munitions could only be successful if business men and workmen were prepared to accept the major responsibility.

THE IMPORTANCE OF FINANCE.

After paying a tribute to the efficient way in which the Navy had performed the primary duty of commanding the seas, Mr. Runciman said that this war might be one of finance, and there might be a breakdown in that direction which would bring Germany to her knees. It might be that triumphant strength of her finance which would enable England and her Allies to be victorious. Taxation was going up and might continue to go up. (Oh!) Don't be alarmed, nothing more would be asked from them than they could spare (laughter)—both incometax and supertax might have to be increased. It might also be that profits which exceeded the profits of 1914 might have a tax all to themselves, but he knew they would all be cheerful givers.

"It is truer now," he declared, "that on April 21, when a statement was made on th subject, that we have enough explosives for our own use and some to spare for our Allies. We have not, however, got enough munitions of war, but I believe, at the pace we are overtaking the requirements of the moment, we shall soon have enough not only for ourselves and the Russians, but possibly, if the French need them, for the French as well" (Cheers.)

He was afraid it was not likely to be a short war. We knew the German methods, and while not adopting German methods, we could bring against him methods just as strong. When we considered the stupendous nature of the task in which we were engaged we were not doing so badly. We were, in fact, the only one of the Great Powers that had succeeded in doing what at the beginning of the war we said we would do. We had fulfilled the task of preserving the freedom of the seas. (Cheers.)

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WILL BELGIUM REVIVE?

A FRENCH FORECAST.

There is a feeling abroad concerning the future of Belgium which might cause mis chief if the plaintive wailings of scare-mongers remain unanswered, writes M. Emile Cammaerts, in the "Review of Reviews." Some people will always take the pessimistic attitude—partly because they suffer from bad digestion, or from their liver; partly because, on equal terms, the pessimist enjoys a considerable advantage over the optimist. He is sure to be listened to. He plays on people's weakness, on people's anxiety. Faith is a heavy sleeper, whilst the slightest ill-omen awakes Doubt and Fear. This is the alpha and omega of the art of prophecy, and it has been applied all over the world since time immemorial.

I have actually been asked if Belgium would ever recover from her wounds, "Supposing the Germans driven out of the stricken country, could she ever revive from her ashes? So many men have been killed, so many towns have been destroyed, ought we not to face the facts and consider that, for a long time at least, Belgium's future development will be hampered by the effects of this war?"

Such a question ought to be shelved at once as the evil fruit of cowardice and morbidity. We cannot, however, afford to do that at a time when so much depends on public opinion in this country. How could people become interested in the different funds raised for the Reconstruction of Belgium if they entertain serious doubts concerning her future prosperity? How are they to devote their time and their money to a deserving but hopeless cause? For this reason, but only for this reason, I am compelled to oppose facts to facts and to show that, this time at least, the pessimistic attitude is not necessarily the "clever" attitude.

THE TOLLL ON HUMAN LIFE.

Let us first consider the toll on human life. We do not yet possess any official list of the Belgian casualties in the Army. There is, however, one figure which can give us a certain idea of the number of our men fallen on the field of honour. The field army, which did most of the fighting at Liege, at Haelen, before Antwerp and on the Yser, was, in the beginning of August, 120,000 strong. It was reduced to 35,000 men in the beginning of November.

This does not mean, of course, 100,000 dead. There were at the time nearly 20,000 wounded in England, and the Germans boast of having made 35,000 Belgian prisoners. Counting, however, the losses at Liege and at Namur, we might roughly estimate the number of men killed or disabled for life at anything between 50,000 and 60,000. Compared with the total strength of the Belgian Army at the beginning of hostilities, this figure is terrible enough. But I scarcely need to point out that it cannot affect the welfare of a population of over eight million.

It is true that to this number we shall be obliged to add some new casualties before the war is over, and we must take into account the ever-increasing number of unarmed civilians who have fallen victims to German "frightfulness" during the first weeks of hostilities. After the news of Aerschot and Louvain reached us these numbered perhaps a few thousands, but since we have heard what has been going on in the south of Belgium—at Arlon at Namur, at Tamines, at Andenne, around Dinant, and in the south of the Luxembourg province—we begin to ask ourselves if the number of our martyrs is not almost equal to the number of our soldiers fallen on the battlefield. For instance, about a hundred men fell at Louvain; from six hundred to seven hundred were wantonly murdered at Dinant. Some who escaped the German bullets died of hunger, illness and exposure.

But even putting things at their worst, even if we had to double and treble our losses, they would only represent about two per cent. of the total population. The toll on the French male population is bound to be heavier at the end of this struggle. And who doubts of France's recovery?

BELGIAN REFUGEES ABROAD.

We are, of course, implicitly relying, in such a calculation, on the return of the million and a half Belgians who have sought refuge in England, in France and in Holland. But we need not entertain much fear concerning this point. Except for a few skilled workmen, who might have found good employment in England, the immense majority of the refugees are bound to go back.

Most of them belong to the agricultural population of the Flemish provinces and are deeply rooted to the soil. Many of them have left in Belgium some property, a house, a field, which is all they possess in the world. Belgium is the country of small properties; one-fifth of the adult population is made up of landowners. So that even if the sure instinct of patriotism failed the refugees, their interest would bring them back to their native towns, to their native villages. Anyone who has seen how reluctant these people are to leave their home right in the zone of war, preferring to run the risk of a daily bombardment, as for months in Ypres, rather than take to the road, cannot entertain any doubt concerning the prompt return of the refugees.

It is certainly a pity that so many Belgian workers are obliged to-day to live in idleness in England, in order not to compete with English labour. But out of this evil, some good will come, on the day of the German retreat. Even those who would wish to stay here will be obliged to go back. No other alternative will be left to them.

DAMAGE TO PROPERTY.

If we consider the question of material damage wrought by the Germans in Belgium, the picture becomes somewhat more alarming. Over two-thirds of the country the railways have been cut, the roads destroyed, the bridges blown up. Charleroi, Namur, Malines, Antwerp, and the surrounding villages have suffered heavily from bombardment. Visé, Aerschot, Louvain, almost all the villages between Louvain and Malines, Termonde, Andenne, Tamines, Dinant and the surrounding countryside, Dixmude, Nieuport and Ypres have been entirely destroyed. In the Luxembourg province alone more than 3,000 cottages have been burnt. The Halles (University) and St. Pieter Church in Louvain, the Termonde Cathedral, the old church of Nieuport and the Ypres Cloth Hall are wrecked beyond recognition. The Malines Cathedral and many other historic buildings are gravely damaged.

In this enumeration I have not discriminated between the towns and villages destroyed wantonly by the Germans without any military purpose, such as Termonde, Louvain, Dinant or Tamines, and those which have suffered in consequence of the war, such as Nieuport or Dixmude. It is enough to glance at the list of names to realise that three-quarters of the damage done has been caused by the German Reign of Terror. No money will, of course ever compensate for such article losses as Ypres and Louvain. Neither can we obtain even an approximate idea of the total value of the property destroyed. In Antwerp alone—and Antwerp has only had to sustain a short and partial bombardment—in Antwerp alone, the losses amount to £3,000,000. Under the circumstances, it is hopeless to endeavour to guess how the Belgian Government will ever extricate itself from its financial difficulties. It seems that no war-indemnity will ever repay Belgium for such destruction. But why should we look so far ahead?

INEXHAUSTIBLE NATURAL RESOURCES.

Here is a rich and fertile country, full of hard-working men, enjoying the sympathies of England, of France, of America. She has inexhaustible natural riches (the Germans will not be able to take her coal mines away). Her people have an inexhaustible supply of goodwill (everyone who has seen how the Belgian peasants reclaim and fertilise the moors of the Campine and the rocks of the Ardennes will never doubt this). There is and there will be credit, because Belgium, even if the Germans had destroyed every cottage, every factory, would still become a good business concern. Antwerp will still be one of the finest ports in Europe and the cattle will still graze the rich meadows of Flanders.

Whether we consider the loss of men or the loss of property even in making allowance for all the ruins which the German retreat is bound to accumulate throughout the country, the mere suggestion of failure or bankruptcy seems absurd. The most superficial glance at the map of the country the slightest knowledge of her resources should dispel any doubt on the subject.

NO DECADENCE OF PUBLIC SPIRIT.

There is another idea which might cause great mischief. Some people having discovered that all Belgians are not pure heroes, are already foreseeing the decadence of our public spirit. I have even read somewhere that such a decadence was to be foreseen as a sort of fatal reaction. The strain has been too great, Belgium must pay for it.

This new form of pessimism is much more difficult to fight, and consequently much more harmful. It is a clever way to spread distrust without substantiating one's argument, which would be worthy of the German Press Bureau. Needles to say, some painful incidents which took place at Earl's Court were the pretext of these utterances.

We might ask ourselves why, because a man or a nation does a good thing to-day, they are bound to do a bad thing to-morrow. We might even say that experience and common sense are absolutely opposed to such a course. Things and men go from bad to worse, and from good to better. But we should never be able to crush the sting out of such an argument if we kept in the sphere of general principles.

It is mainly the pretext for such generalisation which shows its vanity. Because a few refugees, at Earl's Court, have proved themselves bad characters, it does not follow that the spirit of the whole Belgian nation is suddenly collapsing. A certain percentage of criminals in any large agglomeration is perfectly normal, and would occur, under similar circumstances, among any nation in the world. If some Belgians have not proved worthy of the generous hospitality which has been extended to them, there is absolutely no reason for us to say that the war is responsible for, it. Even supposing that their idleness—in almost all cases their forced idleness—might have had a bad influence on their mortality, do not let us lose sense of all proportion. What are the few hundreds which might be more or less affected in this way beside the seven million who have stayed at home? If life is too easy for some refugees, it is emphatically not so for the bulk of the nation, according to the last appeal made by the Comite de Secours. If, on one hand, a few thousand Belgians are allowed to enjoy the benefits of British hospitality, on the other, we hear that, at the present moment, 1,500,000 Belgians behind the German lines are completely destitute, and that, before harvest time, this number will be doubled. So that the "harm" done in England will be largely compensated by the "blessings" of German occupation.

LET US NEVER DOUBT THE ISSUE.

It is quite natural that after the first wave of enthusiasm a few people—there are happily very few of them—should experience a certain disillusion. But I feel at the same time, that we cannot afford the least misunderstanding when the independence and integrity of Belgium are still in jeopardy, and that it is the duty of any of us who are at all able to do so to answer such criticisms before they have done more harm.

Let us by all means, estimate our enemy at its true value; let us even be to a certain extent pessimistic concerning the immediate results which may be achieved by our armies on the field. But let us never doubt the issue: the crushing of German militarism and the restoration of a new Belgium, fortified by trial, emerging from blood and fire, younger, stronger than ever.

MAD LOVER'S CRIME.

LETTER TO "THE WORLD AT LARGE.

A strange letter addressed "to the world at large" was read at the Old Bailey during mail week, during the trial of Edgar Woodthorpe, 28, engineer, for the murder of his sweetheart, Dora Beatrice Carr, aged 23. Woodthorpe cut the girl's throat at a house in Arundel-place, Barnsbury, on April 8, and inflicted a severe wound on himself, Counsel read the letter, which was found on him, as follows:—

To the World at Large,—God has told me to do this. Justice. Whoever finds this letter on me may take steps to find the others concerned in this affair. I, Edgar Woodthorpe, have been driven to rapid consumption by the lady I have killed. It is one life for another. No doctors can trace anything by post mortem. There are others that are going the same.

This is a shocking tragedy, I have been driven to do, but I must do it. I have never done any harm to anybody. It is done for money, but I have not got any. If you go to Dr. O'Sullivan he will tell you that I have no trace of consumption in me. This lady's people are living at 6, Arundel-place, Barnsbury. I don't believe they have anything to do with this. Well, good-bye the world and everybody. May God punish all concerned in this.—Edgar Woodthorpe.

On another sheet of paper was a message saying: "All my belongings I leave to my brother, who is Driver No—, Royal Field Artillery."

Mrs. Florence Woodthorpe, the prisoner's sister-in-law, said Woodthorpe told her after the tragedy: "I went to see Fred Karno, and thought I saw the young lady (Miss Carr) in the pit-stalls with somebody else."

The jury found the prisoner guilty but insane, and Mr. Justice Lush ordered him to be detained during the King's pleasure.

QUEEN IN A CELLAR.

LADY-IN-WAITING'S STORY OF KARLSRUHE AIR RAID.

The Allied air raid on Karlsruhe is described by a lady-in-waiting to the Queen of Sweden in the following letter, published in a Stockholm journal:—

"I was still in bed when I thought I heard aeroplanes and several loud explosions. I dressed hastily and running out I met a servant, whom I ordered to take Prince Lennart (of Sweden) to the cellar and to wake the Queen.

"When I had finished dressing I saw from a window of the castle a lot of aeroplanes flying over the town. There was a succession of explosions. Suddenly two of the machines left the others, made a turn to the right, and came over the Castle, over the wing inhabited by the Queen and the Grand Duchess Louisa. They had just awakened the Queen, who was at the window when the first explosion happened. The bomb fell only eighty feet from her room. About seventy windows in the Castle were broken and the splinters fell around her Majesty.

"The walls of the Castle were covered with fragments of the bombs.. Where one bomb fell there was a hole big enough to hold a horse. Another bomb fell a few yards further. Later on pieces of this bomb were found in the rooms.

"During the bombardment which followed the Grand Duchess, the Queen and the rest of the Court took refuge in the cellars."

DEAN HENSON AND FOUR CONSEQUENCE OF THE WAR.

The Dean of Durham, speaking at Newcastle on "Christendom and the War," said he thought organised Christianity had failed in the present crisis, though he believed that individual faith had been strengthened. From a study of history he thought there were four consequences likely to result from the war apart from the political aspect.

There was, first, a religious revival following in the wake of the war, which would probably take the form of a considerable return to long discarded superstitions.

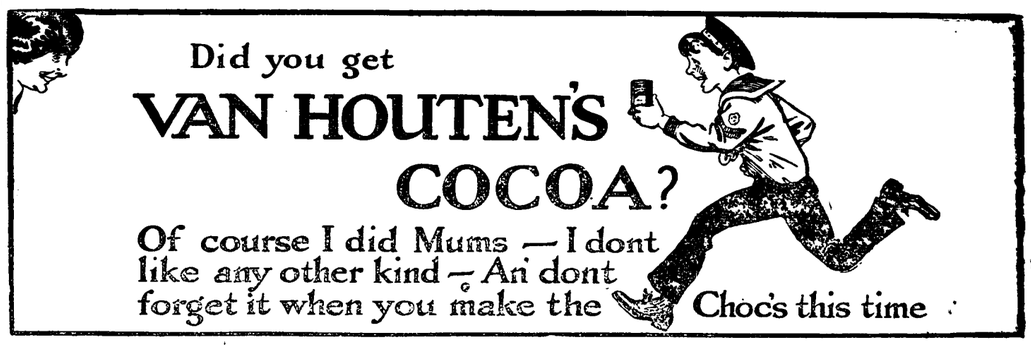
Secondly, they would probably have to live through a period of acute social distress caused by the economic dislocation of the war which would possibly bring civilisation to the extreme peril and misery of revolution.

The third consequence would be a great loosening of the bands of society. The vast destruction of male life would upset the balance of the sexes and throw a sinister, disturbing influence even on the fundamental moral relationship.

In the fourth place, there must be a field open for many political theories of a most destructive character which had hitherto not succeeded in obtaining audience outside small coteries of fanatics.

The United Provinces Government has decided not to proceed for the present at least, with the proposal to introduce the Bill on the Law of Pre-emption in those provinces.

The man who doesn't care what happens generally has constipation. No wonder he feels bad. Ought to take Kasagra, the pleasant liquid laxative, and see how much brighter things look. D 10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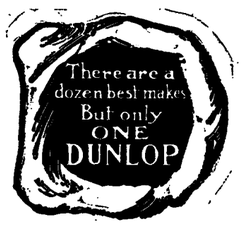

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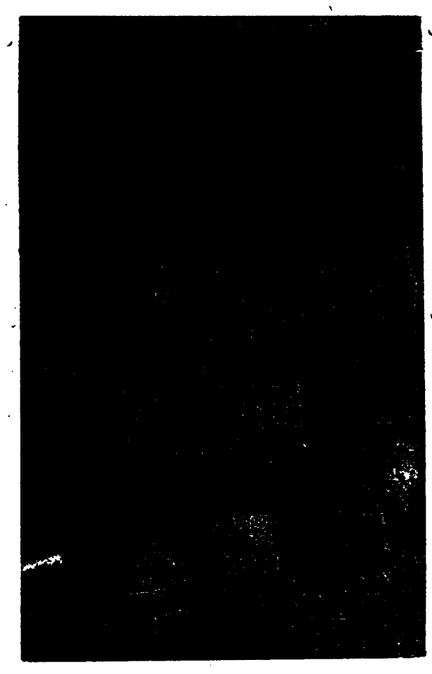

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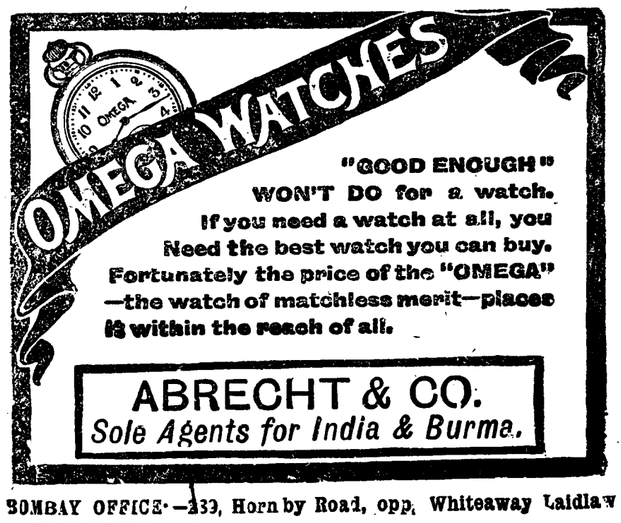

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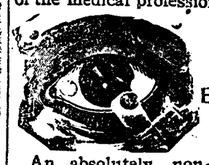

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Fillings, Artificial Teeth, Gold Crowns and Bridges at very moderate charges.

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Watch the face of the HERNIA PATIENT when he leaves our premises fitted with our IMPROVED TRUSS.

Don't be misguided by reading "DON'T WEAR TRUSS" Advertisements, but give us a look-up or send us the measurement (the circumference of the waist in line with the hernia) and in return we shall see that you too are supplied with a proper fitting Truss which will cause you no pain, no uneasiness but on the contrary will give you a sort of support.

For further particulars please apply for the manual mentioning this paper.

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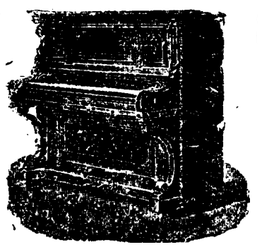
TRUSS AND DEFORMITY APPLIANCE MAKERS,
LAMINGTON ROAD, BOMBAY.



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FRESH CONSIGNMENT JUST ARRIVED

CALIFORNIAN FRUIT IN SYRUP

PEACHES, PEARS, APRICOTS, CHERRIES, Etc.

ALL AT Re. 1 PER TIN.

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62, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

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SKATING RINK

A GYMKHANA NIGHT

SATURDAY, 24th JULY, 1915.

USUAL SKATING SESSION AT 9-30.

GYMKHANA SPORTS 10-30.

AFTER WHICH GENERAL SKATING UNTIL MIDNIGHT.

1st. A GENTLEMAN'S RACE:—6 Laps Handicap.

2nd. LADIES' RACE:—6 Laps Handicap.

3rd. WHEEL-BARROW RACE—for Gentlemen:—Twice round the course, one Sitting, and the other Pushing his Partner.

4th. EVENT FOR GENTLEMEN:—Tea Race.

5th. LADIES' COMPETITION:—Balloon Race.

6th. "Threading a Needle"—for Ladies.

All start together but do not begin to thread the needle until they pass the starting place once and must keep on skating.

Intending Competitors are requested to send in their names mentioning the event they wish to enter for, not later than noon on Saturday, 24th July, to the Rink Office.

To save delay, Competitors must be at the post by the starting time or be left out of the events.

All Competitors must be on Skates.

TOUCHING THE BOUNDARY FLAGS IN ANY EVENT, DISQUALIFIES.

GENTS: ADMISSION ONE RUPEE.

GENTS: SKATES ONE RUPEE.

LADIES: ADMISSION AND SKATES ONE RUPEE.

SATURDAY, 31st JULY, 1915.

MONSOON DANCE.

SOUNDY & Co.

AGENTS.

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